

# The Times

LOS ANGELES

XII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.

TWENTY PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1893.

4:00 O'CLOCK A.M.

PER WEEK, 20c.  
PER MONTH, 85c. FIVE CENTS

STANDARD PIANOS—  
And Piano Dealers.  
SUCCESS.

POINTS OF THIS MORNING'S NEWS  
IN  
The Times.

TODAY'S BULLETIN—AUGUST, 20 1893.

(BY TELEGRAPH) Silver men in the Senate combining on the banking bill....A proposed move of the unemployed on Washington....A manager of an investment company hypothecates \$11,000....The German government increasing taxes for the Army Bill....The Columbia regatta finished....Eastern races and baseball....The cholera....Many idle miners coming to California....Chinese being driven out of work....Englishmen's day at the World's Fair....Fifty persons killed in a colliery explosion....Great strikes in Great Britain....A horrible murder at Medford....Four lives lost in the Mis-  
souri.

"There is nothing succeeds like success;" This is a truism all must confess.

To succeed is all there is to it.  
If in business pursuits you would rise,  
Keep the best and your goods advertise,  
And success is yours if you do it.

"It is conceded that BARTLETT'S is the best place to buy all your music, and rest.  
Assured that their prices are just down;  
For the BARTLETT'S since seventy-five have been here. You'll find them alive for business. Just give them a show-down.

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,  
103 N. Spring st.

A MUSEMENTS—  
With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—  
(Under direction of Al Hayman.)  
H. G. WYATT, Manager.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and Saturday Matinee.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

First Production in Los Angeles of the Beautiful Comedy-Drama.

—ARISTOCRACY—  
By Bronson Howard.  
Under direction of Al Hayman and Chas. Fronman.

Presented with the Original Scenery, Stage, Embellishments, Costumes, etc., which marked the long runs in New York and Chicago.

Seats on sale Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 9 a.m.

HOTELS—  
Resorts and Cafes.

THE HOLLENBECK—  
The Largest and Best Hotel in Los Angeles.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!

Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.

A. C. BILICKE & CO., Props.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE—  
The Finest Restaurant in Southern California. Catering for Weddings and Parties in or out of the city.

OYSTERS, 50¢ DOZEN.

J. E. AULL, Prop.

THE SAN MARCOS HOTEL—  
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

On the American and European plan. The only first-class hotel open, all the year in Santa Barbara.

A large, 3-story, all-wood building; large airy, pleasant reading rooms and parlors; looking the mountains, barns, possess the finest climate.

Mr. J. E. AULL, Prop.

VISIT LAKE TAHOE—  
And stop at BELLEVUE—  
One of the most charming summer resorts in the West. Pleasant location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Round trip from Los Angeles to Bellevue and return, including all expenses, via Truckee, \$15; via Reno, \$12; rates \$12 to \$15 per week. Tickets at \$1.50 each. BELLEVUE, Prop.

HOTEL LINCOLN—COR. SIXTH AND Hill st. First-class family hotel; appointments perfect; central location; electric cars pass all day.

THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

THE "LIVINGSTON"—65 S. Hill st. The best family hotel in the city; summer rates, \$1 per day and upward; acknowledged the best table in Los Angeles.

THE HOTEL BALMORAL OF PASADENA is a first-class house, open all the year round, with dining-room service.

HOTEL ST. ANGELO—COR. TEMPLE st. and Grand ave.; cool, pleasant rooms; reasonable rates.

HOTEL AMIDON, GRAND AVE. AND 20th st.; board at reasonable rates; table board.

PERSONALS—  
Business.

PERSONAL—COFFEE, FRESH ROASTED, on our Giant coffee roaster: Java and Ceylon, 25¢; Mountain, 25¢; German, 25¢; 2 lbs. Roasted Coffee, 15 lbs. Rice, 25¢; 6 lbs. Roasted Wheat, 25¢; 8 lbs. Corn Meal, 15¢; 15 lbs. Gran. Sugar, 15¢; 15 lbs. Brown Sugar, 15¢; 15 lbs. Corn, 10¢; 3 cans Corn, 25¢; Baked Beans, 10¢; Box Macaroni, 55¢; Extra Macaroni, 55¢; 15 lbs. Potatoes, 25¢; can Coal Oil, 30¢; 3 lbs. Lard, 35¢; Pork, 13¢; Bacon, 13¢; Picnic Hams, 15¢; Bacon, 15¢; Eggs, 65¢; ECONOMIC STORE, 20 Spring st., cor. Sixth.

PERSONAL—RALPH'S BROS.—GOLD Bar Flour, 10¢; Flour, 8¢; Brown Sugar, 20 lbs. 10¢; Gran. Sugar, 15 lbs. 12¢; Corn Meal, 15¢; 15 lbs. Rice, 25¢; 3 cans Table Fruit, 25¢; German Pickles, 25¢; Canned Oats, 25¢; Pickles, 10¢; Comb Honey, 15¢; 5 boxes Sardines, 25¢; Milk and Coffee, 15¢; 2 lbs. 25¢; Corned Beef, Lard, 10 lbs., 35¢; 5 lbs. 35¢; 20 Spring st., cor. Sixth.

PERSONAL—FERTILIZERS—ARMOUR Packing Company's pure and granulated fertilizers are the best; they contain no foreign acids; are dry and ground very fine; their price is low; and cannot be beat as an orchard fertilizer. Information furnished on application.

CHARLES A. LEE, LONDON, agent, 152 Temple st., Los Angeles.

PERSONAL—MISS PARKER, CLAIRVOYANT: consultations on business, marriage, disease, mineral locations, life reading, etc. Take University electric car to 15th and Spring, and go west on Forrester street, a block to Vine st.; second house on Vine west of 15th.

PERSONAL—LADIES' FERTILIZERS—  
ARMOUR Packing Company's pure and granulated fertilizers are the best; they contain no foreign acids; are dry and ground very fine; their price is low; and cannot be beat as an orchard fertilizer. Information furnished on application.

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PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE. Ladies' new and second-hand clothing bought and sold. 646 S. Spring st. Send postal.

PERSONAL—MORRIS PAYS 50 PER CENT more for gents' second-hand clothing than others; send postal. 111½ Commercial.

PERSONAL—MRS. S. D. DYE, MAG.

POINTS OF THIS MORNING'S NEWS  
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The Times.

TODAY'S BULLETIN—AUGUST, 20 1893.

## BANKING BILL.

Interest is Now Centered  
Thereon.

The Silver Men, are Inclined to  
Take It Up.

And Leave the Repeal  
Measure Alone.

A Free-coining Amendment May  
Be Attached.

Representative CATCHINGS Proclaims His Faith  
Repeal and Democracy are Compat-  
ible—An Evening Session of  
the House.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The Senate was not in session today. After refusing to adjourn over from Friday till Monday, yesterday, the body reconsidered its action behind closed doors in executive session.

It is suggested that the torpedo thrown into the Senate by Butler of South Carolina yesterday, in the shape of an amendment to the bank circulation bill, repelled the State bank tax, alarmed those Senators who desired speedy action on that measure, and fearing that the amendment might carry, and thereby cripple the national bank system, unless full time were given to point out the dangers it invoked, they permitted an adjournment.

Senator SHERMAN, in a letter to an Ohio friend, says he thinks it best for Congress to move slowly until something effective can be done. The financial situation is gradually becoming better, and the belief is becoming general that all that is wanted is increased currency for national banks and the suspension of further purchases of silver. The latter he does not regard as important, except to dissipate the fears of capitalists that we are coming to the single silver standard.

The Star this evening says: "The silver men in the Senate will test their strength without bringing up the question of unconditional repeal. The plan which has been devised by the Democratic leaders in the Senate is one that will permit silver men to make a test of their strength without the risk of a vote on the repeal bill.

The scheme in brief is to dispose of the banking bill before the repeal measure is taken up for consideration. The silver men expect that the banking bill will be passed in some way as to develop it into a broad financial measure with silver out of the question. The amendments likely to be adopted are such as will either meet with the approval of the anti-silver men, or will not be violently opposed by them. If no silver amendment is attached to the bill it is likely to pass the House. But is understood to be a part of the plan of the silver men to have an amendment offered providing for the free coining of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1, or any other silver proposition which may develop the greatest strength in the House.

On this amendment, the silver men in the Senate can get a test vote without involving the consideration of the Sherman repeal bill. If the amendment is carried, it disposes of the repeal bill in itself, and they are confident that this composite financial measure, silver and all, will get through the House. Meanwhile, calculations are that the bank bill as a measure of relief will become a law. This would relieve the situation from one point of view, and leave the silver question just where it is.

PERMISSION GRANTED.

PASADENA, Aug. 19.—Regarding the request for time to call up the anti-Chinese trouble at Bakersfield, Gov. Markham tonight said that he had wired to Judge Conklin of Bakersfield, and was informed that there was no immediate necessity for him. He has notified Judge Conklin that Capt. Cook could call out the troops, if necessary, but with discretion. The Governor has requested that he be kept fully informed as to the situation.

NO DISORDER.

PASADENA, Aug. 19.—Regarding the request for time to call up the anti-Chinese trouble at Bakersfield, Gov. Markham tonight said that he had wired to Judge Conklin of Bakersfield, and was informed that there was no immediate necessity for him. He has notified Judge Conklin that Capt. Cook could call out the troops, if necessary, but with discretion. The Governor has requested that he be kept fully informed as to the situation.

PERMISSION GRANTED.

BAKERSFIELD, Aug. 19.—A large, orderly meeting was held here tonight, condemning the acts of the citizens of Visalia, Tulare and Fresno, for the manner in which the Chinese have been treated.

The district has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Sentinels are stationed round the collieries in order to announce the approach of the miners to the troops. Police are guarding the collieries, of which less than twenty-four out of twenty-four are now working.

The working collieries are chiefly in the Ebbeldele district, and the miners announce their intention of marching there on Monday, 50,000 strong, to stop work.

It is estimated the men have already lost \$300,000 in wages, while the output of the collieries has fallen off.

The miners here nearly five hundred thousand men are still striking, a more peaceful situation prevails.

The scarcity of coal is causing great uneasiness among the tin-platers and Scotch ironmasters. On Monday 11,000 Pittsfield miners will go out.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

A Restaurateur Supplies Fresno's Unemployed  
With Luncheon.

FRESNO, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The feeding of laboring men at the Folsom labor Bureau. A philanthropic man, who is just opening a new bakery and restaurant, has given a temporary mob of 200 men with a choice free luncheon. Temporary tables were provided in an adjoining room to the labor Bureau, and from 12 to 2 o'clock it was a happy time with them.

Outside of the free feeding nothing new has transpired.

It was learned tonight that, notwithstanding the many who have found work, the number of idlers is increasing.

One of the newcomers said he was just from Denver, and that there were a thousand men on the road to California.

He said that many had found jobs along the road, but that the bulk of them were headed for the raisin sections and for San Francisco to work on the Midwinter fair buildings. They are principally miners and some will seek the mining camp.

IN GOOD HEALTH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A bulletin was issued from quarantine tonight, stating that all passengers of the steamer Karamania under observation at Quarantine Island continue in good health. Nothing new has developed since noon.

QUIETLY BOUNCED.

LADIES—FOR BARGAINS IN FINE  
millinery, go to THURSTON'S NEW  
MILLINERY STORE, 26 S. Main, opp.  
Third.

HAY STORED AT REASONABLE  
PRICES. 1000 bushels of hay, 25¢; 1000  
bushels of straw, 15¢; 1000 bushels of  
straw, 10¢; 1000 bushels of straw, 5¢; 1000  
bushels of straw, 3¢; 1000 bushels of straw,  
2¢; 1000 bushels of straw, 1¢.

PIANOS FOR RENT—  
Finest Pianos in the city. 20 Spring st., cor. 2nd.

QUEEN OLIVES, CHOW-CHOW,  
pickles, pearl onions, piccadill, Eastern  
pigs' feet, anchovies, sardines, jellies,  
preserves. CATERING, STEPHENS, Mott Market.

MEXICAN CATERING GUAR-  
ANTEED. 1000 bushels of straw, 25¢; 1000  
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10¢; 1000 bushels of straw, 5¢; 1000  
bushels of straw, 3¢; 1000 bushels of straw,  
2¢; 1000 bushels of straw, 1¢.

LITTLEBOY'S DRUG STORE—FINEST  
line of perfumery, medicine and toilet  
articles. Agent for Cottontown's toilet  
articles. 31 S. Spring st.

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George H. Maxwell was caught by a revolving shaft, was whirled over it, dashed a hundred times against the floor and ceiling, crushed, mangled, and torn to pieces, till finally his body was hurled across the room. His mass of flesh and broken bones, Maxwell came here from Little Rock, Ark., where his parents now live.

## FALSIFIED THE ROLLS.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of a City Clerk.

MODESTO, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The Board of City Trustees has declared vacant the office of City Clerk, held by G. H. Golden. A warrant has been issued for Golden's arrest, on a charge of feloniously changing the assessment rolls; but he cannot be found. Golden's plan was to falsify the roll of personal property, collecting larger amounts than he turned in.

## GOLDEN SEEN.

STOCKTON, Aug. 19.—The missing ex-City Clerk of Modesto came toward Stockton yesterday, and was soon walking into the city, but the officers have failed to find him. A constable from Modesto was here today with a warrant for Golden's arrest, but could not locate the man.

## THE FLAMES CHECKED.

The Forest Fires About Sonora are Under Control.

SONORA, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The great forest fires that have been raging in the vicinity of Sonora for the past four days are under control. A number of men turned out, and by back-firing succeeded in containing the conflagration to the hill. One barn was destroyed and a number of cabins.

## TRANSFERRED.

The Health Trial Will Take Place Before Judge Webb.

FRESNO, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The case of the Fowles vs. Richard Heath, charged with the murder of McWhirter, was today transferred from Judge Holmes' to Judge Webb's department of the Superior Court.

## PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Convention Adopts a Platform on the Usual Lines.

SYLVAN BEACH (N. Y.), Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The People's party convention this morning adopted a platform reiterating allegiance to the three basic planks of the Omaha platform—a safe and sound flexible national money, which shall be full legal tender with free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, an increase of the circulating medium 50 per cent, per capita; establishment of postal savings banks and government ownership of telegraph, railroads and telephone lines.

The platform declares the present distress is due to a loss of confidence induced by the way of capitalists over the exportations of gold and the urgent demands of bankers for the issuance of more government bonds. The platform furthermore demands the construction of public works for the unemployed.

The platform was adopted after a wrangle lasting four hours, during which considerable unparliamentary language was used. The question of nationalizing the liquor traffic produced a three-cornered fight between the Nationalists, Prohibitionists and Labor factions. The convention finally declared in favor of State ownership of the liquor traffic, with elimination of all profit.

When it came to the selection of candidates for election in November, one of the delegates suggested fusion with the Prohibitionists. He was howled down by the crowd, and declared out of order by the chairman. A State ticket was then chosen to represent the People's party.

## SCATTERED GOLD.

A Treasure-conveying Train Wrecked at Fort Wayne.

PORT WAYNE (Ind.), Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The mail and express train, carrying \$250,000 in gold coin, consigned to Chicago, was wrecked here last night at 1:45 o'clock.

The engine was thrown from the track at the crossing of the Chestnut Terminal belt line. The third car, which contained the coin, burst open, and the treasure was partly thrown out and scattered in the middle of the highway. The wreck caught fire from the engine, and but for the prompt action of the fire department, the train, with its precious load, would have been consumed.

A force of men was procured to guard the money, and at dawn this morning it was taken to Chicago by another train.

## ANOTHER RIPPER.

A Fallen Woman at Medford, Wis., Horribly Slaughtered.

MEDFORD (Wis.), Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) An atrocious murder was committed at Perkinstown, a small village west of here, last night. The victim was a fallen woman who lived alone in a shanty about half a mile from the village.

When found her body was covered with knife wounds, thirty-nine in number. The left side of her throat was slashed, the large arteries being severed, and her face was hacked in a frightful manner. The woman's true name was Konemann, and her home was at Schofield, Wis. A man, whose name is unknown, was arrested for the crime, his clothes being bloody.

## BUSINESS MEN.

A Proposition to Visit Washington and Demand Reparation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) An officer of the Board of Trade states that a call for a meeting of the business men of the country at Washington, for the purpose of demanding an immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act, will probably be issued by the board within a few days.

It is believed that a thousand representative business men will attend the convention, and it will be a demonstration on the part of the business interests of the country without parallel in the history of the United States.

## CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The Forthcoming Convention to Be Largely Attended.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) Headquarters were opened today at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the Committee on Organization of the coming Catholic Congress. The United States delegates, it is believed, will number between four and five thousand.

## SLANDER SUIT.

A Reverend Gentleman's Utterances Assessed at \$10,000.

SPRINGFIELD (O.), Aug. 19.—President Long, of Antioch College, has filed a \$10,000 slander suit against Rev. Hampton D. Dennett of Lebanon, O.

## [Sporting Record.] COLUMBIA REGATTA.

## The Hundred-yard Race Taken by Harding.

## Whitmore Wins the Mile Championship Event.

## The Salary Question Agitating the California League.

The Boston Champions Win a Game and Tie Another—Domino Wins the \$10,000 Event at Monmouth—The Napa Track.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LAKE GENEVA (Wis.), Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) At the third and last day of the Columbia regatta the crowd was as large as that of yesterday.

The first event, a 100-yard swimming race for the championship of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, over which a misunderstanding occurred yesterday, was won by V. M. Harding of the Chicago Athletic Association.

Four-oared gig, international, one mile. The Delawares won in 6:34, Irons second, Evanson third.

Eight-oared shell, international, one mile. The Minnesota won in 5:41 1/2.

One mile swimming race for championship of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, was won by J. B. Whitmore of the Pastime Athletic Club in 37:05.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Wins One Game and Tie Another.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The Orioles won in the second inning. Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The Browns batted out a victory today. Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 3.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Giants won by the pitching of Rusie. New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 19.—Dobbs lost the game for the Brooklyns. Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The champions won the first game, and after a hard struggle succeeded in tying the second. First game: Boston, 18; Pittsburgh, 10. Second game: Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Colts won an uninteresting game. Chicago, 15; Washington, 4.

## EASTERN TRACKS.

Domino Wins the Produce Stake at Monmouth Park.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) Twelve thousand people today saw Domino win the \$10,000 Produce Stake for two years.

The track was good.

Five and one-half furlongs: Stone Nell won, Defargilla second, Cactus third; time 1:07 1/2.

Six furlongs: Henry of Navarre won, Illusion second, Orna third; time 1:10 1/2.

One mile and a furlong: Nomad won, Best Brand second, Long Beach third; time 1:56 1/2.

Six furlongs: Domino won, Discount second, Declare third; time 1:14 1/2.

Jersey handicap, 1 1/2 miles: Bassett won, Sir Francis second, Ramapo third; time 2:08 1/2.

Six furlongs: Roy Loechil won, Estelle second, Arab third; time 1:15 1/2.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The track was fair.

Six furlongs: Elizabeth won, Linda second, Sandowne third; time 1:18 1/2.

Six furlongs: Highland won, Henry Young second, Capt. Brown third; time 1:17 1/2.

One mile: London won, Judge More second, Charade third; time 1:45.

Five furlongs: Dobbins won, Kentigona second, Figaro third; time 1:03 1/2.

Four and a half furlongs: Princess Hillyar won, Nancy Lee second, Ella G third; time 0:57 1/2.

Two miles and a quarter, full steeple-chase course: Ecrite won, St. Luke second, Futurity third; time 6:22.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Aug. 19.—The track was good.

Unfinished race from yesterday: Hal Dillard won, Paul second, Maggie R third; best time 2:11 1/4.

The 2:27 trot: Bellini won, Charley C second, Adra Belle third; best time 2:16.

SPEDDY SUNOL.

The Game Little California Mare Done in Silver.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee Falls has completed a coin silver statue of the noted trotter Sunol, hatched to a sulky, upon which is seated her equally noted driver, Charles Marvin. The piece of statuary is one-fifth of life size and is mounted upon a bronze standard. The sculptor is O. E. Dalton of Salt Lake City.

The whole piece is molded from silver dollars. It required 3300 ounces of silver. The sulky is sulky is the facsimile of the one in which the mare made a record of 2:06 1/4. The piece will be presented at the coming banquet in New York.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Private Scott Makes the Best Score of Yesterday.

SEAGIRTH (N. J.), Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The Wimbledon Cup match, the third series of matches of the National Rifle Association of America, was shot today, the distance being 1000 yards. Only five contestants fired the required number of shots. Their scores are as follows: Col. Clay, 70; Capt. Lord, 114; Corp. Young, 83; Private Scott, 128; Maj. Haines, 120.

THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

The Salary Question Bothering the San Francisco "Cranks."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) Local baseball affairs have been at a standstill since the league disbanded. Manager Harris and his men are in the city yet, and could be called together on half a day's notice for they are all home talent and do not travel across the State line as soon as summer ball is over.

The Oakland team, too, is still in the vicinity—majority of the nine, at least—and the reason of that, as far as the men themselves are concerned, is that their salaries are still unpaid. Every man that was brought here by manager Robinson and retained by Manager Gelschen is from the East, their homes

extending from Baltimore to Holyoke, Mass.

"We have never made any trouble over our salaries since Robinson went out of the league," said one of the Oakland team today. "Gelschen took hold in good shape and everybody felt satisfied to let the salaries roll up. I don't doubt now that we will get our money all right, but Gelschen owes us some thousands of dollars for the work we have done, and we are kept here waiting for it. Several of the men have had opportunities to sign with good teams in the East, but we cannot get away while we are here."

"It is understood that Gelschen is about and willing to pay his men, and it is believed he has some scheme in holding the team here. He may be trying to keep the men in Oakland to meet any sudden uprising of Harris, or he and Harris may have a plot to keep the two teams here awhile without salary, and then to swoop down on the public with a grand Midwinter Fair championship series between Oakland and San Francisco.

That might explain the design in holding back salaries, but Harris says that he is in no such plot.

Napa Races.

NAPA, Aug. 19.—Today's races resulted as follows:

Unfinished special trot from Friday: Like-Like won, Mollie Patton second, Antares third; time 2:26.

Second, Spotted third; time 2:30 1/2.

In the 2:25 pace Cyrus won, Jingler second, Blonde Wilkes third; time 2:17 1/2.

Four-year-old trot: Mustapha won, Rayenneita second, Dolican third; time 2:27 1/2.

Yachting Regatta.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The regatta of the Dorsey Yacht Club was won today by the yacht Sartana, Britannia second, and Navahon third.

RULE BRITANNIA.

British Empire Day at the White City.

A Grand Parade, With Speeches at Festival Hall—The Largest Attendance Since America's Day—Firework Display.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) Today the fair showed the largest attendance of any single day, with the exception of July 4. The total paid admissions amounted to 165,981, and passes, 31,327, a total of 197,508. The total paid admissions for the week were 789,489.

This was Englishmen's day. The celebration of the day opened on the 18th at the fair.

At 8:30 o'clock a procession was formed by Capt. Gordon, commandant of the British troops at the fair, a grand marshal. The procession was made up of British troops, English soldiers and coaches filled with royal and colonial commissioners and natives of Guiana and the East Indies.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon another parade was made from the Victoria House to Festival Hall, where speeches were made and a choir of 1000 voices was heard. Next Tuesday evening there will be a great fete. The State building will be brilliantly illuminated and the trees hung with colored lights and Chinese lanterns. At many buildings there will be dancing and music. The fete will be in honor of the West Point cadets.

Promptly at 9 o'clock evening or the 19th day from the 18th at the fair.

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At 2 o'clock this afternoon another parade was made from the Victoria House to Festival Hall, where speeches were made and a choir of 1000 voices was heard. Next Tuesday evening there will be a great fete. The State building will be brilliantly illuminated and the trees hung with colored lights and Chinese lanterns. At many buildings there will be dancing and music. The fete will be in honor of the West Point cadets.

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## WILL BE A BIG ROW.

But the Aged Bridegroom  
Don't Care a —Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mesmer Dis-  
cuss Their Marriage.People Will Say a Lot of Disagree-  
able Things.

But This Will Not Mar Their Bliss—  
They Fooled Everybody and are  
Happy in Conse-  
quence.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mesmer, who are spending their honeymoon in San Francisco, as stated in The Times yesterday morning, will be home to-morrow or next day. Mesmer was interviewed by a Chronicle reporter on Thursday, the result of which is given in that paper of Friday as follows:

A brief dispatch from Los Angeles on Thursday gave a few details of a romance that ended in an elopement and subsequent marriage, and also hinted that the immediate relations of the aged and wealthy bridegroom would make it exceedingly warm for the newly-married pair when the full facts were brought before them.

The principals in this little love affair are Louis Mesmer, a millionaire resident of the City of Los Angeles, and a young man in Southern California, and Mrs. S. Swan, widow of the late Capt. U. S. Swan of Illinois. The happy couple have for some days past been guests of the Russ House in this city, and have been very busy on the events of their honeymoon until the telegram aforesaid arrived on the scene yesterday morning, and rudely brought them back to the realities of life and the prospect of the accounting which must be rendered to the numerous guests and their daughters.

"I don't care a — whether they like it or not," was the answer given by the aged but loving bridegroom, when a Chronicle reporter ventured to mention the matter of family ties.

"It was a — that it was none of their business. But there will be a big row, I suppose," and the old man's hand trembled visibly as he nervously fumbled the newspaper containing the Los Angeles dispatch.

Mr. Mesmer is 67 years old and looks

as he did when he was a boy. He is a millionaire and owns the celebrated Ballona ranch, near Los Angeles, and also the new United States Hotel in that city, besides numberless other properties. He has a family of five children, all of them married except Tony Mesmer, who is chief clerk at his father's hotel. His son Joseph is a prominent politician of Los Angeles county. Mr. Mesmer's first wife and the mother of his children died many years ago.

The lady whose charms caused the venerable widower to forget his three-score years and his grown-up children has for the past two years been a saleslady in a small shop in Los Angeles, and confesses to 25 years. She has a charming face and figure, and her sunny smile and talking manners are enough to make even an old man than her newly-wedded husband sigh for joy. Both husband and wife were willing to relate the particulars of their little romance, and the details of the affair will, no doubt, cause an upheaval in the ranks of the Los Angeles Four Hundred.

The first surprise in store for the bridegroom and Mrs. Mesmer is the fact that exactly thirty-three days have now elapsed since a San Diego minister pronounced them man and wife. The second is that they were passed through these days unperceived by the wide world in the very midst of their friends in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Mesmer occupied the best suite of rooms in the United States Hotel, but so circumstanced were they that they never had the bliss that not even the chief clerk, Mr. Mesmer's son, dreamed that anything was in the wind. Five days ago Mrs. Mesmer went to San Diego, where she was joined by her husband the same day, and together they came to this city.

"Tell you the truth," explained the blushing bride, "we were a — little bit afraid to tell people down there that we were married after we had kept it a secret so long. Not that we had — anything that was wrong, or that we need be ashamed of," she hastened to add, "but — well, you can see for yourself how it was."

"We were married on the 14th of July," broke in Mr. Mesmer, "and we can just as well tell in the paper. We have a mind to make a row over it, though, so —"

"Oh, Louis, don't talk that way," pleaded the bride as she smoothed her hair. "Well, I mean it just the same. You see," he explained to the reporter, "we went to San Diego to see the celebration of the fall of the Bastille, and a Frenchman by birth, so, of course, thought, though I went for the sake of the celebration. I went to the County Clerk, who is an old friend of mine, and he promised not to let the license be published for thirty days. We then got married, and were home by different routes. We lived at my house all the time, but as we did not want to be bothered, so we took care not to let anyone know we occupied the same rooms. But I suppose there will be an awful row now." And the old man sighed as he contemplated the future.

"I know they will get off a lot of rot about there being no fool like an old fool and a lot of other disagreeable things, but I will tell them something which will make them think. That's what I do."

"Who don't you go to Chicago and see the World's Fair?" suggested a reporter.

"Oh, but that would be lovely," exclaimed Mrs. Mesmer, "and —" she added suggestively, "we might take a trip to Europe while we are at it — too hard and I've got business to attend to. No; we will go home and let people say what they please," and the old man assumed a determined men that he had no expectant look on the face of the bride.

"Mr. and Mrs. Mesmer will remain in the city until Monday or Tuesday to give their friends an opportunity to become accustomed to the startling news of their marriage, and then they will return to their home to face the storm that they evidently expect the grown-up sons and daughters of Mr. Mesmer have in store for them.

WILL BE A BIG ROW.

The Outlook for Mr. and Mrs. Mesmer Not Pleasant.

Mr. Mesmer evidently knew what he was talking about when he remarked that there would be a big row over his marriage; in fact, the storm which he will have to face on his return may develop into a regular hurricane. There have been several consultations held by the members of his family, but so far no definite plan of action has been decided upon. Neither his sons nor his daughters had any idea that their father contemplated matrimony, and the first intimation they had was when the report reached the city last Wednesday in a private telegram to an old friend from some one in San Diego. An investigation was then made, and a rather singular state of affairs was developed. The lady who

## Your Summer Vacation

WHERE WILL YOU  
SPEND IT?  
WHY NOT GO TO THE  
HOTEL DEL CORONADO?

There visitors have hundreds of ways to enjoy and are very pleasant days and nights. Hunting, boating and driving, tennis, etc.

The Salt Water Swimming Tanks

Are the largest and finest in the world.

With Hot and Cold Water.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS  
From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San  
Bernardino, Riverside, \$2.00, including one  
week's board in \$2.00 or \$3.50 rooms, with  
privileges of swimming, tennis, etc.

For information and descriptive pamphlets,  
etc., apply at 129 North Spring St., or  
at address.

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,  
Coronado, Cal.



The Latest Rat Story.  
(Sonora Banner) B. Orlando of Tuttletown was in Sonora last Monday. In speaking of the recent fire near Tuttletown he relates that as the fire was burning up through Greenhorn gulch considerable deer was run out, some of them being badly burned. He and others who were watching the fire also witnessed a wild rabbit for life. As the fire neared the upper end of the gulch a peculiar-looking animal was seen swiftly running toward them and as it passed them with the swiftness of lightning they discovered the animal was a large jack rabbit and upon his back a wild woodrat, his rump vigorously lashing the rabbit at each jump with his long tail. Both escaped.

To Workingmen.

(New York Recorder) We are all workingmen — from the mill owner at the head of a great factory down to the humblest employee in it.

What advantage has come from the change of political administration? What advantage do you see coming from it?

The great machinery of the mills is silent. The paymaster has closed his books in hundreds of factories.

Will they open again? When will we again come around?

The Democratic party must answer the question.

The Recorder predicted just what is now taking place, and it regrets that its prophecies have been fulfilled.

In "The Sleepwalker," the new play at the London Strand, in which our old friend Willie Edouin plays very amazingly the part of a militia major full of oddities and eccentricities, there is a scene in which one of the characters, in order to fool the people about him, goes down on all fours and pretends to be a cat mewing on the tiles. The necessity of humoring him by imitation is at once proclaimed, and the entire company — actors and actresses — start to play at being pussies. Is this upholding the dignity of dramatic art?

Miss Taylor, the lady who has been lecturing in England on her journey in Inner Tibet, gives a rather forbidding account of that country. She was subjected to mountain brigades, she found great difficulty in getting servants, the cold so intense that a knife froze to her hand, and often she had to complete a steep in holes in the ground. These hardships became so numerous that when almost out of her stock was completed she turned back to China.

The belief prevalent in the East induces both the buyer and the seller to stop their ears when the charmer is uttering his incantations by turning one ear to the ground and twisting the point of the tail into the other.

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The "angry tree," a woody plant found in Eastern Asia and Western Armenia, cannot be touched without it exuding drops of poison, containing its leaves and giving forth an unpleasing, sickening odor.

HOTEL METROPOLIS, CATALINA ISLAND.  
Entirely new, comfortable, fishing, boating, bathing. For rates, apply to F. J. Prussia, manager, or 129 West Second Street, Los Angeles.

LOWMAN & CO., big removal sale now in full blast. Present No. 129 N. Spring St.

COME EARLY and get the choice of J. M. Hale & Co.'s lace curtains which have been made in one of the best lace curtain houses, 211 S. Broadway, and will be on sale for much less than half price. Monday, August 21, at 8 a.m.

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Hello \*  
Central!

Hello! What number please? Well, I don't know what number it is, but I want the address of the Clothing house here in the city that is giving such extra good values in Men's Fashionable Suits for

\$8.85

—AND—

\$13.45

I saw some of their suits the other day, and I must say they are the greatest values for the money that I have, as yet, discovered. I would also like to buy some

Boys'  
CLOTHING!

And I wish to find a large stock and low prices. Now, can you please give me the number of this house?

Obliging Telephone Girl in her sweetest voice: "Most certainly, sir; I know just the firm you are looking for. It is the great and only bargain house in the city—the

London  
Clothing  
Company

Cor. Spring & Temple

Harris & Frank, Props.

N. R. Hooper  
Watches, Clocks and  
Jewelry.  
Repairing Neatly Done.  
All work Guaranteed.  
111 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs.  
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects.  
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotypes. Aristo and other processes.  
SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893.

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,  
Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollonbeck.

## J. T. Sheward

113-115 N. Spring St.

WE told you so and it will be so. Selling Muslin Underwear at prices to quadruple trade. Two styles Ladies' Nightgowns; good muslin, well made, 35c each. Ladies' extra fine Nightgowns, a dozen or more different styles—now, for Monday's sale, \$1 each; they are cheap. There will be lively times on the big second floor as soon as the doors are open Monday morning. All the odds and ends at half-price; they are going, going, going. Perfect-fitting Wrappers, made from best quality calico, waist lined, new designs; all—about 500 of them—at \$1.25 each; they will be sold in the Muslin Underwear Department. The sales must go up to the top notch Monday. That Muslin Underwear Department is taking on a big trade, and from now on a tremendous increase will be noted. We told you so. A few days ago a note was made of the fact that the Muslin Underwear Department would close out every piece of the old stock at half-price. Nearly 5000 pieces were placed upon tables and the lot is nearly all gone. Now we take an entire new line and cut the price right and left, and we intend to make a reputation for selling Muslin Underwear cheap. We intend making the Muslin Underwear Department one of the big departments of the house; it will be a rival to that famous Cloak Department. We are not stocking up with fine hand-made goods, not much; we have had the experience by closing out the lot at half-price. We take Nightgowns and will show the best lines from 35c to \$1.50 each in the city; good styles, good muslin, well made, full sizes, and the prices way down to bedrock. Monday, good Nightgowns, with embroidered yokes, 35c; only 40 dozen to be sold at this price; you had better come early. New Cloaks; big, bigger, biggest sleeves you ever saw or ever will see, unless they get to making goods wider; they are very handsome and too stylish for any use. Black and cream Bourdon Laces with insertions to match; they come in matched patterns three to five widths in each set; ten cents to a dollar a yard. New Veilings, new Torchon Laces, the narrow, fine goods at reasonable prices. New Embroideries, narrow Embroideries and Insertions. You have probably wondered why we have been without an advertisement for the past ten days. It is not because we think any the less about advertising. When the papers are surfeited with several sales and money-raising sales and selling goods at less than cost and less than anybody else buy their goods for, then we think we are in bad company. We let the other fellows have their say, and when they get through we go at it in a legitimate way and state facts and stick to them and sell the goods. We are the only parties showing new Fall Cloaks. Beware of narrow sleeves, they are no good, dear at any price, out of style. Big sleeves, full back, high shoulders—there is style and plenty of it. A few odds and ends in Corsets at half-price, Warner's among them; only a small quantity left; soon nothing but Royal Worcester Corsets, the best in the world; the least in sales in this city a year ago and now more than treble in sales of any other make. The Royal Worcester has merit, real merit; they fit perfectly; from a dollar up. Carriage Parasols, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75; down from a quarter to a half former price. Carriage Parasols are good in December as well as May; this makes the bargain more desirable. Why will you waste time and patience making Muslin Underwear when you can buy it here almost as cheap as the muslin will cost you—figure it up. Nightgowns with embroidered yokes, 35c; why buy calico and waste time and patience making wrappers when you can buy them readymade for \$1.25; made out of best calico, cut by best dressmakers, made by the best seamstresses; these seamstresses must live on pancakes and faith. Think of the best Calico Wrappers for \$1.25 and good Nightgown for 35c, and an elegant Nightgown for \$1. Drawers, Chemise and Corset Covers at the same rates. Last week we noticed in several windows special sales of Muslin Underwear at the same old prices, the same old styles and the same old stocks. Here all the old stock at half-price, all the new stock at new prices, which means a lowering all along the line to quadruple the Underwear trade. More hands will be here Monday morning to serve you promptly; the cash boys will be all the bimbler for the Sunday rest. The crowds will be here as of old, and the Underwear and Corset trade will jump into big figures. This is Linen headquarters, this is Cloak headquarters, this is Corset headquarters, this is Muslin Underwear headquarters. Trade is becoming more active. Ladies' White Skirts, 50c; they have a ruffle on them at that, a good wide one. Don't buy a narrow sleeve Cloak—don't; if you do, a little later on those who have a cloak with big sleeves will say you got caught in the money panic and got your arms squeezed. Great big, big sleeves, that's what now; we are the only one who have them; they are new, that is why we have them.

Are You Going to  
Take a Vacation?

If so Don't Miss Our Great Clearance  
Sale of

## MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS

This week we have made up our minds to UNLOAD OUR ENTIRE STOCK at prices that'll astonish you. See our sale of 50c over-shirts, regular price \$1. If you value your dollars come and see us on HATS and COOL UNDERWEAR during this week's great money saving sale. Now in force.

SIEGEL'S, Under  
Hotel Nadeau.

See our window display.

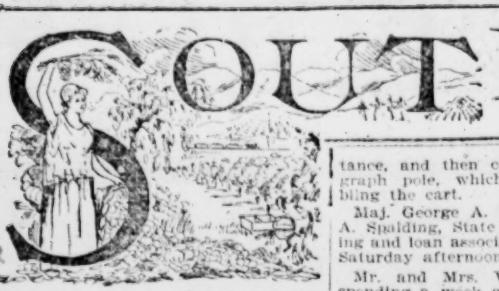
## TROY LAUNDRY CO.

715, 717 and 719 N. MAIN-ST. Telephone 46.

Up-town Office: N. E. cor. First and Spring.

Work sent by Express will receive immediate attention.

## THE TIMES



## PASADENA.

Gov. Markham Returns from a Fishing Trip.

Will He Call a Special Session of the Legislature? — A Telegram from Kern County — Personal Notes and Brevities.

Gov. H. H. Markham and daughters, W. E. Cooley and daughter, and C. L. Beemis and daughter returned Saturday evening from a two weeks' fishing trip in the San Gabriel Canyon. A most enjoyable time was had, and the party—the Governor in particular—were all much benefited physically by the outing.

The Governor was met at the station upon his arrival by the reporter. When questioned as to his probable action in calling a special session of the Legislature to help out the Mid-Winter Fair project, he said he had made up his mind what he would do so until he had given the subject serious consideration. He declined to say anything further on the subject.

The following telegram was telephoned to the Governor's residence shortly after his arrival, from M. R. Higgins, and dated San Francisco, A. R. Brown, Sheriff, Kern County, wired the anti-slavery feeling is very bitter. Meeting to be held tonight. There is danger. Have not forces sufficient to handle mob. Please order Co. G. Sixth Infantry placed at San Quintin over Sunday, unless something serious happens. Will wire fully everything I hear. Have wired Sheriff four whereabouts."

The Governor in reply telephoned to Judge Conkling, president of Kern County, asking his opinion on the matter, and calling his attention to the fact that national guard should never be called out unless absolutely necessary. At the time of sending this report no reply from Judge Conkling had been received.

## PREPARATIONS FOR LOWE DAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee in charge of the public testimonial to be given Prof. Lowe next Wednesday was held Saturday morning at A. R. Metcalfe's office. W. U. Masters presided. The programme was read by C. D. Daggett, and the various details formally agreed upon. It is substantially the same as arranged for the report of the committee submitted to the Board of Trade, and which has previously been printed in these columns. Invitations have been sent to the Los Angeles City Council, the members of the County Board, and a number of distinguished citizens from various towns. Lunch will be served to the invited guests from outside of town at the Board of Trade, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

The Committee on subscriptions is meeting with unabated encouragement, and there is no reason to doubt, but that the affair will prove a grand success.

## BEER SELLING WON'T GO.

Judge C. M. Hester appeared before Recorder Rossiter Saturday morning to file a demurrer in the case of Herman Garmhausen, who was arrested in the carriage where he was employed. The Still bottling works on South Figueroa avenue where he is employed. On motion the complaint was dismissed, but hardly had this been done before two new complaints were sworn out against him. H. J. Still, employer, and the other against Herman Garmhausen, employee for selling beer, and for keeping and maintaining a place where beer is sold within the city limits. These gentlemen, after being informed of the trial, were dismissed on their own recognition. The trial will probably be called for the early part of this week.

## PULPIT AND PEW.

Rev. J. G. Van Ryn, formerly a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Holland, will address the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon, at Strong's Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Pacific Gospel Union will hold its first Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock, today at the hall on North Fair Oaks avenue.

A home camp-meeting will be held in the San Pedro Park, the Episcopal Church, beginning today, and continuing over the following Sabbath. Services will be held each evening during the week.

Edgar W. Young will occupy the pulpit at the Christian Church this morning, and in the evening the pastor, Elder T. D. Garvin, will preach.

The evening services at most of the churches will be omitted.

## CAMP WILSON NOTES.

The weather at the camp has been exceptionally fine the past week, and the guests look down upon the fog covering the valley, and congratulate themselves that, although they feel the cooling effects, they are above it all.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clapp added their presence to an already merry party, and the evening was spent in music and enjoyment by songs sung by Mrs. Clapp to banjo accompaniment. Among the other late arrivals are Mrs. Percy and daughter, and Dr. J. P. Tudor of Los Angeles.

Thursday morning a quiet tournament was held, which was participated in by both men and women. C. S. Martin won, with W. B. Clapp second. IT IS COMING.

Much local interest was manifested in the following dispatch from New York. "Joe" Headley of the California Engineering Company of San Francisco has just returned from New Haven, Conn., having procured another large contract for an electric railway in that city. He placed \$400,000 of bonds in Los Angeles for an electric railway to be built from Los Angeles to Pasadena."

## PASADENA BREVITIES.

Sneak thieves are numerous.

Miss Carrie Hill is at Catalina.

G. E. Prater is at Long Beach for a week's stay.

Saturday morning's overland arrived about eight hours late.

R. H. Snedder and family are enjoying life at Catalina.

The leading typewriter, "Smith Premier," H. W. Hines, agent.

C. A. Gardner and daughter are spending Sunday at Catalina.

P. Bonham and Wesley Bonham are enjoying themselves at Catalina.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Young are at Long Beach. They will return on Monday.

Property continues to sell and contracts are being constantly let for new houses.

Councilman Cox and family spent Saturday afternoon and evening at Rubio Canyon.

It is stated that another weekly newspaper is to be established in Pasadena some time soon.

Judge H. W. Magee and wife accompanied the moonlight excursion party to Rubio Canyon Saturday night.

A horse belonging to J. H. Outhwaite became frightened on Colorado street, Saturday afternoon, ran a short dis-

tant, and then collided with a telephone pole, which resulted in dislodging the cart.

Major George A. Fisher and William A. Gossling, State examiners of building and loan associations, were in town Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mills, after spending a week at the World's Fair, have gone to Chambersburg, Pa., where they will remain several days visiting friends.

In hard times, save money. Writing material you always need. With each 25 cents bought of us Monday, August 21, we give a 10-cent bottle of ink free. J. Glasscock.

A party of Pasadena fishermen left on the noon train Saturday for East San Pedro, where they boarded a yacht and will remain for Catalina, where they will spend Sunday.

Contributions of flowers are solicited by the committee in charge of the public testimonial to Prof. Lowe for decorative purposes. It is requested that the flowers be brought to the Board of Trade room, Worcester Block, early Wednesday morning.

You should not fail to attend the souvenir sale Monday, August 21, at J. Glasscock's bookstore. One hundred boxes Hutchins's superfine, hand-made, cotton gins, given away. Ten-cent bottle of ink with each 25-cent purchase of tableware or flowers.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the Terminal road did not run a special train to Rubio Canyon Friday night, to the disappointment of a small party of would-be excursionists. Who had assumed to be present the City Marshal to see what was going on within while passing along the street.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

San Bernardino Will Enforce the Saloon Regulations.

All Curians and Screens Must Be Raised After the Closing Hour—Chinaman Shot at Redlands—Notes and Personals.

Although to all appearance the saloons close at midnight and on Sunday in San Bernardino, it is thought that they do not all do so in view of the City Attorney's desire to frame an ordinance which will provide that all saloons shall have their screens set aside and the blinds raised in such a manner as to permit the City Marshal to see what is going on within while passing along the street.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Mrs. C. R. Crites and Mrs. C. Jensen are visiting in Los Angeles and Redondo.

A depot building is being erected by the Santa Fe at the asylum, the station for the Southern California Insane Asylum.

A boy, 15 years old, is in the County jail for vagrancy. He was brought in from Needles.

Another carload of dried fruits left this city on Saturday, shipped by the C. P. Barrows Fruit Company, for Milwaukee, Wis.

Louis Aufer and family and William Marks have gone to San Francisco via Redondo.

There are but few papers filed at the Recorder's office these days, and very few transfers of property.

Mrs. John M. Foy left on Friday for a month at Catalina.

Mr. W. W. Webb took the Southern Pacific on Friday for Laredo, Tex.

The Red Light saloon was the scene of another fracas on Friday night, in which a dago got his scalp badly lacerated by a beer bottle in the hands of vicious negroes known as Broncho Charley.

Chief, the large Newfoundland dog belonging to the fire department, a great favorite, and well known, as he visited all fires, died on Friday.

The new hotel and restaurant liquor house, opposite the station, for a month at the last meeting of the City Council. It provided that every hotel and eating-house serving meals regularly at stipulated prices, may charge liquor with the meals upon payment of 10 cents of per month. Strange to say the vote was unanimous.

John Barton has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Education caused by the resignation of John C. King.

REDLANDS.

It is surprising that the taxpayers are so indifferent as to expressing their opinions at the polls respecting school matters. At a recent special school election in the Ligonja school district, held for \$1500 for the expenses of the ensuing year, the vote for the proposition was unanimous. But this does not signify so very much when but eighteen votes were cast, or about one in ten of the electors in the district.

CHINAMAN SHOT.

Shortly after midnight on Thursday, Ah Wah, a Chinaman, was shot by the head by an unknown person. Ah was asleep in his tent at the time, and is said to be an industrious and innocent celestial. For several nights there had been noises about his tent as of someone prowling about. The wound is not likely to prove fatal. There has been some agitation among the foreign men of the matter of ridding this city of Chinese by forcibly running them out.

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

Callers are cutting a very large figure in the purchase of peaches this season, much larger than they ought. Some of the buyers are evidently taking advantage of the prevailing stringency, and realizing the high price. It is a poor loan and growers rather anxious to sell, than now, for peach for which they would have gladly paid 1 1/4 cents per pound last season. At that time the buyers bought the fruit on the trees while this season the growers have to do the picking.

POMONA BREVITIES.

S. M. Beckel spent yesterday in Los Angeles business.

M. S. N. Andrews is suffering from a mashed foot, which is causing him much pain and inconvenience.

Flavel Beckwith and wife will leave for Cleveland, O., Monday. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Cowell, who will return in a few days.

The new catalogue will shortly have to make another trip to Pomona, as the census has already expired. The new tags will be out in a few days. Keep your dogs at home, or, rather, off the street, or else pay.

The real estate men of Pomona know a good thing when they see it, and are using the advertising columns of The Times today.

The local press and a whole lot of large proprietors of real estate are very ignorant in the ways of a few years. No body doubts that it would be a great benefit to the city in many ways. If Pomona could do as other cities, namely, put in a sewer system while times are hard, thus giving room to people when they move here, it would be a great benefit to the city.

Even a little street paving would mean good things to the merchants and laboring people. It is to be hoped the Council will take this matter into consideration when the question is finally settled. The city is bound to have improvements if there is to be any rapid growth.

Wishes of the De Lesseps Family.

(From a Paris Letter.) The De Lesseps family continues to remain in great trouble, notwithstanding the rehabilitation of "Le Grand Francois" and his re-election as president of the Suez Canal.

Mr. E. C. Ismail, the eldest son, who was the first to be born, is still in hospital, and is still under treatment. It seems that the Court of Cassation, when it annulled the sentence of five years' imprisonment passed upon him, left him with only a portion of his original punishment of 10 years' detention and hard labor.

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Mr. E





PASADENA.

Gov. Markham Returns from a Fishing Trip.

Will He Call a Special Session of the Legislature? — A Telegram from Kern County — Personal Notes and Brevities.

Gov. H. H. Markham and daughters, W. E. Cooley and daughter, and C. L. Beemis and daughter returned Saturday evening from a two weeks' fishing trip in the San Gabriel Canyon. A most enjoyable time was had, and the party — the Governor in particular — were all much benefited physically by the outing.

The Governor was met at the station upon his arrival by the reporter. When questioned as to his proposed action in calling a special session of the Legislature to meet out the Midwinter Fair project, he said he had not made up his mind yet, nor would he do so until he had given the subject serious consideration. He declined to say anything further on the subject.

The following telegram was telephoned to the Governor's residence shortly after his arrival from M. R. Higgins, and read: "San Quentin, Aug. 10. — Sheriff Kern county, wires the anti-Chinese feeling is very bitter. Meeting to be held tonight. There is danger. Have not force sufficient to handle mob. Please order City Guard to meet us. I will command. I will be at San Quentin over Sunday, unless something serious happens. Will wire fully everything I hear. Have twice Sheriff you whereabouts."

The Governor, in reply telephoned to Judge Conkling, presiding judge of Kern county, asking his opinion on the matter, and calling his attention to the fact that national guard should never be called out unless absolutely necessary. At the time of sending in this report he had not received a reply from Judge Conkling.

## PREPARATIONS FOR LOWE DAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of the public testimonial to be given to Prof. Lowe, next Wednesday, was held Saturday morning at A. R. Metcalfe's office. W. U. Masters presided. The programme was read by C. D. Daggett, and the various speakers, Joseph and John H. Higgins, A. R. Metcalfe, C. C. Chapman, N. Scheck, and Ira A. Carr, all of Pasadena. The capital stock is \$7000, all of which has been subscribed.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Balmoral include Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Van Ryn, Pueblo, Colo.; Oswald Wilson, Van Nuys, and son, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. D. Redden, San Francisco; J. W. Allen, D. B. Harris, Mr. Creede, John McGinnis, A. M. Armour, Mrs. Houston, Los Angeles; E. Brown and wife, Oakland; Frank P. Barnes, Charles E. Bancroft, San Francisco.

tance, and then collided with a telegraph pole, which resulted in disbanding the earth.

Maj. George A. Fisher and William A. Swindell, State examiners of building and loan associations, were in town Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mills, after spending a week at the World's Fair, have gone to Chambersburg, Pa., where they will remain several days visiting Saturday afternoon.

In hard times, save money. Writing material you always need. With each 25 cents bought of us Monday, August 21, we get a 10-cent bottle of ink free. J. S. Glasscock.

A party of Pasadena fishermen left on the noon train Saturday for East San Gabriel Canyon, where they boarded a yacht and sailed for Catalina, where they will spend Sunday.

Contributions of flowers are solicited by the committee in charge of the public testimonial to Prof. Lowe for decorative purposes. It is requested that the flowers be brought to the Board of Trade room, Worcester Block, early Wednesday morning.

You should not fail to attend the souvenir sale Monday, August 21, at J. S. Glasscock's bookstore. One hundred boxes Hutchins's superfine, hand-made tobacco are on hand. Ten-cent box of flats with six different purchase of tablets or writing paper.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the Terminal road did not run a special train to Rubio Canyon Friday night, to the disappointment of a small party of enthusiastic excursionists, who had assembled to visit the place. The Saturday night train took up a large crowd.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Crown Steam Laundry of Pasadena. The incorporators and directors are: J. Wesley Wilson, J. V. Brooks, Hiram McMahan, J. U. Bunting, and sons, Los Angeles; Charles N. Scheck, and Ira A. Carr, all of Pasadena. The capital stock is \$7000, all of which has been subscribed.

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## POMONA.

## Work of the Board of Equalization Nearing the End.

The Board of Equalization has completed one week of its labors. The session will probably be concluded Monday evening or Tuesday noon. The members have had their only chance to draw a salary, that of \$5 per day. After Tuesday it will again be the City Council, and the only pay they will get, will be a genteel public "cussin," as used to be.

One of the members is authority for the statement that a large number of assessments have been raised, and the city saved "lots" of money. Some fellow with more time on his hands than anything else figured out last year that the board drew \$100,000. But all the same nobody blames the board for drawing salary, for they earn it as members of the Council.

The tax rate has not yet been fixed, but will be set Wednesday evening in session of City Council, and will be higher than that of last year. Previous to election both parties declared in favor of public improvement, and unless those elected agree as the Democrats do, viz., that plasters are to be put on in order to stand by the city, it will be the case. This is not the case, however, with the Pomona City Council. It is in for improvements, at least as much as the property owners want.

## CULUS.

Culls are cutting a very large figure in the purchase of peaches this season, much larger than they ought. Some of the buyers are evidently taking advantage of the price of a little fruit, and the result is that fruit is rather low and growers rather anxious to sell, they throw out peaches for which they would have gladly bartered for a beer bottle in the hands of a vicious negro known as Broncho Charley.

Chief, the large Newfoundland dog belonging to the fire department, a great favorite, and well known, as he visits all the schools.

The new hotel and restaurant liquor license ordinance came up for final passage at the last meeting of the City Council. It provided that every hotel and eating-house serving meals regularly, or in a station, may serve liquor with the meals, and payment of a license of \$3 per month. Strange to say the vote against the ordinance was unanimous.

John Barton has been appointed to the vacancy in the Board of Education caused by the resignation of John C. King.

## REDLANDS.

It is surprising that the taxpayers are so indifferent as to expressing their opinion in the polls respecting school elections. At a recent special school election in the Los Angeles school held for raising \$1500 for the expenses of the ensuing year, the vote for the proposition was unanimous.

Charles A. Rigg, secretary of the Orange County Fair Society, will visit the Santa Barbara and Huenele fairs the coming week.

The Fair Association met at the secretary's office Saturday and transacted business preparatory to the coming Orange county fair.

The jury in the case of the people vs. George Webb, tried Friday in Justice Humphrey's court, could not agree and were sent back to the World's Fair. Their next trial is set for Monday.

E. P. Archer, C. H. Hall, G. C. Drake and W. W. Tordoff visited Westminster Lodge I.O.O.F. Friday evening.

Henry Nell has been laid up for several days on account of a smashed foot caused by a horse stepping thereon.

The Santa Ana Incubator Company shipped fifteen incubators last Saturday to various points in California.

Edward Turner, G. W. Whiston and Abner Wood are spending Sunday at Long Beach, having rode down on bicycles Saturday.

Mrs. G. P. Barnett, Mrs. William Willits and son, and Miss Anna Kernode will start East Tuesday to visit the World's Fair.

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The San Joaquin Ranch is a busy place these days. There are seven steam threshers there. On the ranch, there will be some time yet to clean the 27,000 acres of barley. The largest yield yet reported is that of James Sleeter, whose 850-acre field yielded twenty-three sacks to the acre, a total of 18,500 sacks. The average weight of each sack was 117 pounds.

The new County Jail has been completed, accepted and paid for. It cost the county \$35,000. It was thrown open to the public for inspection on Saturday, and will be ready for prisoners Monday.

The Veteran Association that has an outing at Newport beach on Admission day instead of the G.A.R. as announced yesterday in this column.

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At the  
old Store.

J. M. HALE &amp; CO.,

At the  
old Store.

107-109 North Spring Street.

## STILL AT IT!

Selling Dry Goods at a sacrifice. We have closed our store at the corner of Third and Spring streets for good, store for rent, fixtures for sale, but the great Clearance Sale we have been carrying on for the past ten days is not at an end, but will be continued at our old established store, 107 and 109 North Spring street. The entire stock of our Third street store will be moved to this place and closed out, also the fall line of goods of which we ordered a duplicate stock, intending to run both stores, must be reduced during this sale, which commences

Wednesday, August 23,

And for thirty days more the slaughter will continue.

Entire lines must be closed out.

We must have room.

Bargains!

In Every Department!

Bargains!

In Every Department!

Commencing Wednesday, August 23, and until closed out, we will sell

Lonsdale Muslin, 36 inches wide, at 7c per yard, worth 10c.

Novelty Cashmeres, nearly all-wool, 36 inches wide, 15c per yard, worth 25c.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, good quality, 5c per pair.

Ladies' all-wool Jersey Waists 50c, worth up to \$2.50.

8-4 Bleached Sheetings, best quality, 20c per yard.

8-4 Unbleached Sheetings, best quality, 18c per yard.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear at reduced prices.

Bathing Suits, our entire stock at less than cost, must be closed out.

Ladies' Waists, the entire line at reduced prices.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, extra quality 35c, reduced from 50c.

Ladies' Merino Vests, silk finish, pearl buttons, 35c, reduced from 50c.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, shaped waist, 25c, reduced from 40c.

Ladies' Union Suits, reduced to 75c, \$1 and \$1.25.

Drap Glace Suitings, novelty wash fabric, 8c, reduced from 12c.

1000 yards extra quality Unbleached Muslin, 36 inches wide, 7c, worth 10c.

Ladies' Mohair Dusters at half price, to close out.

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, double knee, heel and toe, 12c.

FOR 30 DAYS.

Commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23.

FOR 30 DAYS.

J. M. HALE &amp; CO.,

107-109 North Spring Street.

## AT THE SEASIDE.

Work Begun on the Y. M. C. A.

Block at Santa Monica.

The Bathhouse to Be Completed in About Two Weeks—News Notes and Personalities from Redondo—At Long Beach.

SANTA MONICA.

The Y. M. C. A. Association have workmen busily engaged constructing a large building on their five-acre tract on the South end, abutting the ocean. The building will be open to the public in about a month.

The trustees, sitting as a board of equalization completed their labors Friday night and adjourned. Not a figure or entry, as made by the Association, is ordered to appear, the cause remaining exactly as that official originally made it.

The following represents the assessed valuation: Land, \$1,337,438; improvements, \$263,118; personal property, \$108,704; money, \$16,510; improvements on leased ground, \$24,500; deductions for mortgaged property, \$4,500.

Some weeks ago City Attorney Tanner, on behalf of the city of Santa Monica, commenced action against Sing Lee et al and Sam Lee et al, Chinese laundrymen, and seeking an injunction from the Superior Court. Temporary injunctions were granted in each case, and since then the matter has been in statu quo. It is, however, settled now, as a stipulation has been prepared and signed by the attorney on behalf of the two Lee's and C. C. McComas for the Chinamen, in which it is stipulated that the temporary injunction, heretofore allowed, shall be made perpetual, and that each party pay his own attorney's fees. The suit will be tried September 1, 1893, and the case dismissed thus prompt to be a long and tedious stretch of litigation has been peacefully settled, and the Chinamen will after September 3 seek other fields to pursue their calling.

Today (Sunday) another great crowd is expected down. The swimming contest, which was inaugurated last Sunday will be continued at North Beach. It is reported that there are several more entries.

The Congregational Church will be held in the tent on the corner of Third street and Arizona avenue today (Sunday). Sunday school at 9:45; preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p.m.

Rev. W. E. Steere and wife, Riverside are sojourning at the seaside for the summer. They have taken one of the Newby cottages at the corner of Arizona avenue and Second street.

Rev. Father Mason of Watsonville is spending a few days with Father Hawes at the parsonage.

Gladie Scheckles is back from Arizona.

Mrs. Wells of Los Angeles is erecting a residence opposite the Arcadia.

Dr. Phenix, W. Rogers, Carson, lady, Los Angeles, and Rogers, Carson, lady, Los Angeles, at the Hotel Redondo Saturday.

B. F. Dobyns and G. W. Dobyns of Shelling Mo., are at the Jackson.

F. Ferguson of Riverside is here.

There was a public meeting and entertainment Saturday evening at the Opera House under the auspices of the Los Angeles County District Lodge, I.O.G.T.

The admission was free, and there was a good literary and musical programme.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Graff of Los Angeles came down to Santa Monica Saturday.

REDONDO.

The Hermosa was the only arrival Saturday. She brought fifty-three passengers from Avalon, and carried away ninety-two.

V. Dessey, a locomotive engineer from Acapulco, Old Mexico, where he is en route to San Francisco, is here. He is spending his vacation here, a guest of his brother, Conductor A. B. Dessey.

The weekly ball at Hotel Redondo Saturday evening afforded exercise and entertainment for the guests.

Menu for Yachting parties, moonlight or

daylight. Be sure of your stomachs, then go ahead.

The young people take readily to roller skating again, and the pavilion is a daily and nightly merry-go-round.

Mrs. Handyside and family and W. R. White and family have joined the tent brigade on the beach. Several of late come to calculate on the beach, and the ground between the pavilion and wharf.

Dan Freeman of Los Angeles was one of the fishing party that went out on the Pelican Saturday. Will Hicks, J. M. Bronnelli, S. A. Bowman, G. W. Lynch and F. G. Ryan were also of the party.

O. C. Frost, G. E. Prasser and C. H. Frost constituted a Pasadena trio that registered at the Redondo Saturday.

The fish shipments continue large. Over two thousand pounds was handled at the depot Saturday.

W. H. Bush, chief clerk in the Santa Fe's auditor's office, brought his family to the beach for a breath of fresh air Saturday.

A party that will cast lines from Mattison's slop today (Sunday) will be composed of the Los Angeles sextette, including P. Beynon, W. H. Mattison, W. H. Mattison, Tom Plant, C. A. Teel and H. Bridges.

"Satan Impersonated 1000 Years" is the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. N. Elliott, at the City Hall, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 p.m.

The Sunday crowd today will be regaled with an afternoon concert by the Douglas Military Band, beside which a small-sized clambake will occur at the Casino.

Among Los Angelesians at Hotel Redondo are Mrs. A. Polk and Miss E. S. Childs. George A. Fischer and Francisco also among Saturday's arrivals.

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## CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.  
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Aug. 19.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.91; at 5 p.m., 29.83. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 55 deg. and 72 deg. Maximum temperature, 81 deg.; minimum temperature, 54 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy.

It seems that Woodham & Co., No. 347 South Spring, by steadily declining to put fancy prices on their fashions, and insisting that they be sold with a smaller margin of profit than that prevailing, have almost brought about a panic among the other dealers, and prices are tumbling all around. The chief advantage Woodham & Co. have is in the economy of their business. Their store and other expenses do not compel them to demand "California prices."

Notwithstanding the dull times our business continues good, and our daily throng of purchasers are still made happy. Why? Because they get full value for their money. Come in and look over our stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, silverware, gas fixtures, etc. Z. L. Paramee Company, 232 and 234 S. Spring Street.

The rector of the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, the Rev. John Gray, at present functioning in the South, Mr. Gray, by request, take charge of St. Paul's Church for the next two weeks, and officiates today all the services. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 7 a.m., Rev. Mr. Gray being the celebrant.

We are all right. Who is all right? Why, H. F. Völlmer & Co. Their goods are all right. Their location is all right. That is why their trade is never dull at H. F. Völlmer & Co.'s, 116 S. Spring. Inspect their stock and you will confirm this.

Those desiring to furnish board and room may apply to Normal pupils for the school year beginning September 5, 1893, are requested to notify the preceptor at the Normal building, Wednesday, August 23, from 1 to 5 p.m.

Fifty cents round trip to Long Beach and San Pedro, Saturday and Sunday, good returning. Monday, San Pedro trains leave Los Angeles, 8:45 a.m., 12:45, 3:15 p.m.; last train leaves Terminal Island at 7 p.m.

You have tried lunching at "The Library," the new delicacy and ice cream parlor, at 246 South Broadway? Everything is neat, clean and appetizing, and the prices moderate. Come in.

If you are going picnicking, save yourself needless trouble by ordering the lunch packed at "The Library," 246 South Broadway. It will taste better and cost you less money. Try it.

We are making a great revolution in the prices of shoes in this city by reducing the prices below anything that has ever before been offered. The King, 222 South Spring street.

Explosion at Catalina Island August 20 will be a thrilling and grand spectacle. Inquire 129 West Second street about excursion.

Hoover & Bresser, the Broadway upholsterers, No. 57 South Broadway, corner of Sixth street, "Independent of the Trust."

Painting, kalsomining and paper hanging done on short notice, by F. M. McCauley, 307 West, Seventh street, in the basement.

Motors. If you want your children to put through the warm weather safe and healthy, see them Dellan's Lacriple Cure.

Seventy-five cents round trip to Rublo Canyon Sundays. Trains leave Los Angeles at 9 a.m. 10:30 a.m., 1:25, 4, 6:30 p.m.

For cheap livery and good turnouts go to the Olive Stable. Special attention given to boarders. No. 628 South Olive street.

Various cards and publications received and delivered in twenty-four hours at Kan-Koo, No. 119 South Spring street.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware number, H. Bohrman, 514 S. Spring.

Spend your vacation on Wilson's Peak. Address, C. S. Martin, Pasadena.

Gasoline ranges at cost. Harper & Reynolds' Company, 152 North Main.

See Stittings' ad; thirty-four situations open.

See ad exchange column for horse, "The Unique" kid-glove house.

The Unique will hold a meeting at headquarters Tuesday night. Ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon will deliver an address on the subject.

Special public services will be held at the English Lutheran Church this morning at 11 o'clock. Special music by the choir, assisted by Theodore Wiesendanger.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to B. Vinch, a native of Austria, aged 32 years, a resident of this city, and Maria Duosa, a native of California, aged 18 years, a native of Germany.

The marriage at the Cathedral this morning is Bollman's mass in "C." Miss Ethel Graham, Miss Cecilia Gardner, soprano; Mrs. Gardner, alto; Dr. Jauch, tenor; Mr. W. H. Völlmer, a good bass.

A crowd of loafers at the corner of First and Main streets got up on the silver question, and drew such a crowd that the sidewalk was blocked. The officer on the beat had to take two or three of them to the police station before they could be dispersed.

Yesterday afternoon a man, who gave the name of Daniel Lynch, and who said he was from Houston, Tex., dropped into the police station and asked to be locked up. He said he had no money, and that the time out: that he had no money. And he could do nothing to eat, and that it would be a act of charity to take him in. He was accommodated, being booked for medical treatment.

### PERSONALS.

Hal W. Alter left Friday morning for Phoenix, Ariz., to engage in business.

Robert Marsh returned yesterday morning after a vacation in the mountains.

W. L. Hine of Twelfth and Olive street, who has been sick with typhoid fever for the past five weeks, is convalescent.

Claude Friel, the young baritone singer and his wife, the High School Baseball Club, left for Santa Barbara on the steamer Santa Rosa, Friday afternoon, to visit his uncle, Sheriff R. J. Broughton and family.

### The Charge Dismissed.

Benny Myer yesterday called at The Times office to say that the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses against him had been dismissed, and that no mention had been made of the fact in the newspapers. Benny bunged an ignorant Swede named John Johnson out of \$5 on a brass watch chain. The Swede, however, arrived when Benny, to get even, tried to get a complaint against the Swede. This scheme failed, when Johnson was "squared," and Benny got out of the scrape.

### Irrigation Congress Affairs.

A number of copies of an irrigation edition of the Escondido Advocate have been prepared at the Chamber of Commerce for distribution.

A. L. Thomas of Salt Lake City, in which he says that 10,000 copies of the call for the irrigation Congress will be immediately mailed to prominent citizens and newspapers in all parts of the Union.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### WELL STARTED.

Horticulturists to Establish a Botanical Garden.

A Meeting in Elysian Park to Discuss the Project—Enthusiastic Speeches by Those Present—Dr. Fran-ceschi's Opinion.

Ever since the Horticultural Society of Southern California was first organized, and before its membership-roll bore the long list of names which now adorn its pages, the idea of establishing a botanical garden had been held up as one of the objects which the organization might see accomplished as a result of combined energy and enterprise. It was not hoped that the project could be successfully started in a few days or even years, but by much activity on the part of the leaders of the society the movement has been brought to a most encouraging point.

Yesterday afternoon a small party of about thirty enthusiasts arranged for a meeting out in the big gum grove in Elysian Park, where the subject could be discussed without fear of being overheard. It was expected that the Mayor, a number of the councilmen and the park commissioners would be present, but the water trouble demanding the attention of many of those absent, their absence was unavoidable.

Appealing refreshments, both of a solid and liquid nature, had been prepared, and of these those assembled partook liberally before entering upon a few introductory remarks by W. S. Lyon, president of the society and others. J. C. Harvey arose to outline the proposed plan. In brief, he said that all the horticulturists desired was to secure ten acres of land in Elysian Park with which plants could conveniently be grown to start the nucleus of a botanical garden. If the city would simply furnish the ground and water, the society would do the rest and see to it that plants were set out and properly cared for.

On the Smith-Premier Typewriter. F. H. McAllister, Department One, Superior Court, says:

"From many years' experience in the use of the Remington and Caligraph typewriters, and after careful examination of all other leading machines, as compared with the Smith-Premier, I consider the latter the best machine in the market."

LOWMAN & CO., big removal sale now in full blast. Present No. 129 S. Spring st.

Go to 169 to 165 North Spring Street and inspect the removal. Weir store, the best in the world. They will save you 40 per cent. in fuel. All the latest improvements.

LOWMAN & CO., big removal sale now in full blast. Present No. 129 S. Spring st.

CONRADI for fine watch repairing. 123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

WE HAVE bought J. M. Hale & Co.'s entire stock of lace curtains, etc., and will sell them at 25 per cent. of London's lace. 21 S. Broadway, for one-third former prices. Postpaid, none sold before Monday, August 21.

### DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

This one particular object of the society, of such a warty nature, seems already half secured. The land desired for the gardens lies a little to the north of the eucalyptus grove in the park, and is a fine hillside on either side. A pipe line already runs near the place, but, as this would provide an inadequate stream of water, additional pipes will have to be laid, the expense of which will be but a small part of the total cost. The white scabs fall constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms, and are very painful.

The white scabs fall constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms, and are very painful, and would crack and bleed if scraped. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I am practically incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I got four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I was cured of CUTICURA. I am now free of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years, cannot express with a pen that I suffered from, but I am well again. This is my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

Mrs. RUSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Everything about these wonderful skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies, inspires confidence and stimulates the appetite, and is the cure of the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly, skin and scalp diseases. They cleanse the blood and skin of every eruptive, inflammatory and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, \$2; Soap, \$2; Resolvent, \$1. POTTER DRUG CO., 240 So. Spring St., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free, PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAPS.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

SUNDAY AUG 20-93

Today is Hungary's day at the World's Fair. It has been selected by the Hungarian society because St. Stephen, the first King of Hungary, was crowned August 20, 1000. Some 25,000 Hungarians reside in Chicago, and there are 1,500,000 natives of that kingdom in this country. The most distinguished representatives of this element in our population, will take part in the ceremonies.

Don't forget tomorrow, to take part in our grand sale of Silks, Crepes and Handkerchiefs. For this week we offer you 10 per cent. discount on all our Silks and Crepes, and 20 per cent. discount on Handkerchiefs. We want to push this line this week. Don't neglect to come this sale; this is a big discount on these goods. KAN-KOO, 110 S. Spring St.

A peculiar communication sent to the Board of Supervisors.

Amend the proposals of the bankers made on the question of the shortage in the county treasury, occasioned through the failure of the City Bank, the Board of Supervisors yesterday received a following rather singular communication, which appeared susceptible of a great many interpretations, judging from the many views expressed as to its import:

"Gentlemen: I am a recent communication in writing to your board by certain subscribers to your paper, and the County Treasurer signed also by the Los Angeles Clearing-house and joined in by Messrs. Cochran and Gardiner, as attorneys for other subscribers, an error appears in this: Messrs. Cochran and Gardiner, in purposing to act upon behalf of the subscribers, the official bond referred to, should have stated that they did not represent Messrs. Chidress, Lunt, Schallert and Park. Messrs. Cochran and Gardiner were instructed by the Los Angeles Clearing-house, as attorneys for the subscribers, to request, as attorneys for the subscribers upon that bond, and when the request was presented, Mr. Gardiner stated verbally to the board, the source of his information, to act as above stated. The fact that Messrs. Chidress, Lunt, Schallert and Park were sureties on that bond either was not known to the subscribers to the request above mentioned, or if known to any of them, entirely overlooked. No suggestion or request for the institution of any proceedings of any character against the bank or its directors or officers has been made by the clearings-house or other persons who so asserted said request, excepting the civil actions for the recovery of the money in the foregoing request.

"L. A. CLEARING-HOUSE,  
W. P. GARDINER,  
G. T. COCHRAN."

### NERVOUS DEBILITY

cured by the use of

### AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Tones the system, makes the weak strong.

Cures Others will cure you.

### UNDERTAKERS.

I. G. PECK CO., 140 N. Main—Embalming a Specialty. Always Open. Telephone 61.

Pioneer Truck Co., No. 3 Market-st.

Piano, Furniture and Safe moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 157.

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Send for book (free) which will explain fully how chronic diseases of all kinds are readily relieved and cured. Rectal diseases CURED in from

two to four weeks. Call on or address W. F. PRITCHARD, M. D., 155 N. Spring street, Los Angeles. Office hours, 12 to 4 p.m. Telephone 15.

DR. PRITCHARD.

Rectal, Female and Chronic Diseases

CURED by the "PRATT SYSTEM" of Treatment.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

## FAMOUS MEN.

## Gossip About Some Public Characters.

## Dr. Flood Discusses the New, Cheap Magazine.

## How Schumacher, the Oat-meal King, Made a Fortune.

Where "Hell-of-a-fax Fletcher" Got His Title—How We Escaped War With Canada—A Reminiscence of Jay Gould and Lord Gordon.

Special Correspondent of *The Times*.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—This is a bad year for the summer resort of all kinds. The World's Fair and the hard times combine to keep the people away, and none of the hotels are doing more than half business. Some of the biggest hotels along this lake are closed, and the assembly grounds have not had their usual crowds. Up to this time the big Chautauqua has had a steady increase every year, and had the conditions been the same as usual, there would have been one-third more here this summer than ever before. As it is, they will not more than hold their own, and many of the smaller Chautauquas over the United States will be run at a loss. This assembly, however, is on a sound basis, and it can depend on a good crowd whatever the conditions. It has a big revenue, and it is doing a great work. I chatted last night with it with Dr. T. L. Flood, the editor of the Chautauqua. Said he: "There is no college in the United States that is planted on a firmer foundation than this institution. It has a revenue of \$100,000 a year, and there are in the United States today about sixty thousand people who are studying our courses. All told, over two hundred thousand people have been connected with Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circles, and we have given diplomas to 30,000. No college of the United States has had so many graduates, and the number of students is steadily increasing. We now have our own text books written for us, and we supply the work for a big publishing house in keeping us in books. It costs only \$7 a year to engage in our work, and students can carry on their work at home, graduate in the fall of four years, and for an outlay of \$28. Two could combine and graduate for \$15 apiece, or three could get in this way a college education for \$10 each."

"How many Chautauquans are there in the United States?" I asked. "There are sixty different assemblies or summer universities like this. These are scattered from Florida to Maine and from Washington, D. C., to California. The reading clubs are found in every town, and the students are of all ages. I met at Baltimore, not long ago, a man 80 years old who had just completed the course, and who told me that he was so pleased with the studies that he had taken up the study of the Greek classics, and he sent me a translation of his letter into the Greek to show me how he was progressing."

A MAGAZINE EDITOR TALKS.

The conversation here turned to the magazine developments of today, and I asked Dr. Flood what he thought of the cheap magazines which have just been started. "McClure's magazine," he replied, "is a newspaper magazine, and it may make a place for itself at the price of 15 cents a copy. The reduction of the price of the *Cosmopolitan* to \$1.50 a year will seem to me to do little to increase its circulation. The class of people who would buy a magazine like the *Cosmopolitan* is not large enough to make such a price pay, nor is it that class of people who will stand the difference of price stand in the way of their preferences. The subscribers of the higher-priced magazines—Century, Harper's and Scribner's—will not change on the ground of price alone, and the great mass of circulation will have to be built up from outside quarters. The greatest competition that the magazines have today is the Sunday newspapers. They are full of good, inexpensive matter, and the larger papers have the ability of the world's contributors for their Sunday issues."

"How is the Chautauquan doing?"

"Very well, indeed," was the reply. "We have something over fifty thousand circulation, and we have steadily grown notwithstanding the fact that Schumacher's Magazine and the *Cosmopolitan* have sprung into existence in the meantime."

A MANUFACTURER ON THE TIMES.

The Hon. Lewis Miller of Akron, the head of the big mow and reaper works there, is stopping at Chautauqua. He was one of the originators of this great institution, and he is now its president. I met him here last night, and asked him as to the financial outlook. He replied: "I find times hard everywhere, and the banks are all pressed for money. You cannot borrow money on government bonds in most of the banks to-day, and this fact is paralyzing business. Most of our men are working on credit. They are giving twenty or ninety day notes, and upon paying these they borrow again to carry on business. The banks have such demands upon them that they refuse to make new loans, and the result is everyone is suffering. The localities are also part in the drain of the World's Fair. Akron, Ohio, is not a large place, but it is estimated that \$700,000 has been taken from it and the country near by to Chicago. This, of course, and we are materially."

"Will Congress help us?"

"That is a question," replied Mr. Miller. "I don't believe we will get much relief until the tariff question is settled. We have to do business without knowing just on what grounds he has to do it. The silver question and the tariff must be fixed before we can have financial rest."

THOMAS EDISON AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Miller is the father-in-law of Edison, the inventor, and Mrs. Edison is here with her father. I spoke of Edison's shutting up his shops, and asked Mr. Miller what he thought of it. He replied: "He is quick to understand himself. I think he is quite actuated by his quickness. As soon as Mr. Cleveland was elected he shut up his iron works, and began to invent cheaper methods of mining and reducing. He has spent \$200,000 on this, and he says he proposes to make it as cheaply as that all the free trade of the world cannot compete with him. He has vast iron mines in New Jersey, upon which he has already spent a fortune."

SCHUMACHER, OATMEAL KING.

I here asked Mr. Miller about Mr. Schumacher, the oatmeal millionaire, of Akron. He replied: "Yes, Mr. Schumacher is living, and he is doing a bigger business than ever. He is a big man, and he has built up an immense fortune by supplying our breakfast tables with ground oats. He came to Akron poor, and started into business with a barrel of wheat. He was peddling this out when the Woman's Temperance Crusade was in progress. A crowd of women went about break-

ing up the saloons and throwing the liquor into the streets. When they came to Schumacher he said: 'You pay me \$5 for my barrel of whisky and I will store it for you.' And when the whisky was rolled out into the street and emptied, Schumacher then opened a little grocery store. The sympathy of the people was with the reformer whisky seller, and he got trade. Then he began to grow rich, and went on until he made a fortune. He is now a strong temperance advocate."

"How did you happen to engage in the Chautauqua work, Mr. Miller?" I asked.

"I came through my Sunday-school work," was the reply. "I have been interested in Sunday-schools for forty years, and many of the modern methods in Sunday-schools and their architecture were invented by me. I wanted to see a broader system of education than that which was then in the country which should be open to all, and my friend, Chancellor Vincent, and myself talked over the matter together, and out of that grew what is now the great Chautauqua system. It is our desire to make the institution self-supporting, and we have accomplished it. It is not a money-making scheme in the sense that the people connected with it make anything out of it, but we aim to make it pay its own expenses, and though it has cost, all told, I suppose, in the neighborhood of a million dollars, it is self-supporting."

STORY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

One of the six-foot school superintendents of the United States is Prof. Search, who presides over the schools of Pueblo, Colo. He is at Chautauqua lecturing on some new methods of education which he has invented. He is an old college mate of mine, and it was while attending our school days, last night, that he said:

"I started to go to college with just \$15 in my pocket, and when I reached the school I had only \$7 left. I worked my way through college and graduated, as you know, in 1873. Have I ever told you how I came to start?"

"No."

"Well," continued the professor, "the story is a curious one. I was a poor boy of 14. I wanted an education, but I had no idea that a college was what was wanted. I had never thought of it as a possibility when one day I was studying in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Marion, O., my home, when a big blonde man came in. He asked me what I was doing, and I told him. He then said if I wanted an education I said I did, but I was afraid I was too poor to get it. He then looked down upon me and put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'No boy is too poor to have to do what you have to do. You will have to do it. Now I want you to think over the matter in your mind and set a day when you will go to college, and when that day comes I want you to go. You have got to go with arrest unless it was delivered at once.' Gordon handed back the \$200,000, but Gould had, I think, to bring the matter before the court to get it. He then looked down upon me and put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'No boy is too poor to have to do what you have to do. You will be able to get along in some way: only go.'"

The expose of this sensational was published in the Scotch newspapers, and one of the jewelers, named Smith, who had been swindled by Lord Glencairn, wondered if this Lord Gordon was not the same who had swindled him. Gould tried to get a photograph of Gordon to send over to Smith, but Gordon would not be photographed, and Goud had the jeweler come to the United States, and he identified Lord Gordon as the so-called Lord Glencairn. Seeing this, Gould thought Gordon must have been a swindler, and he sent him a telegram to get him to Manitoba, and it was here that he came in connection with him."

"Where did you catch him?" I asked. "I had a posse of men," replied Prof. Search, "and I made a strong demand on him. I accepted his advice and fixed the time at two years later. I will not say anything of my college struggles, but will give you the name of the man whose advice made me get an education. It was James A. Garfield."

HOW HAYES CONQUERED HIMSELF.

I had a chat about the late President Hayes the other night with Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, who succeeds Prof. Search as the new Prison Commissioner. During the talk, the subject of Hayes's wonderful self-control came up, and Gen. Brinkerhoff said: "President Hayes is a wonderful self-made man than any other I have ever known. He told me on that he was a poor boy of 14. I wanted an education, but I had no idea that a college was what was wanted. I had never thought of it as a possibility when one day I was studying in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Marion, O., my home, when a big blonde man came in. He asked me what I was doing, and I told him. He then said if I wanted an education I said I did, but I was afraid I was too poor to get it. He then looked down upon me and put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'No boy is too poor to have to do what you have to do. You will be able to get along in some way: only go.'"

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## WOMAN AND HOME ON THE BOX SEAT.

### Society Queens of the Coaching Parades.

Good Form is Defined by a Swell Newport Whip—Models of Elegance—Must Be a Married Woman—Admirable Occupants.

Specially Contributed to *The Times*.

The boy seat on a coach is the lady's show seat.

Next to the whip the lady by his side is the feature of the load, and while some women are born to occupy the high position with more grace and dignity than the average queen sits on them, the ordinary awkwardness of large numbers exaggerated into gaucheries when the responsibility of a box seat is assumed.

A few women like Lady Curzon, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. James P. Kernoan and some others even han-



John R. Townsend's four-in-hand break.

the ribbons and understand the science of the drivers' branch of coaching, the rest are plenty of nervous and rare skill, and for every woman who handles the reins there are a hundred who appear on the box seat and lend an air of distinction to the entire outfit.

Ten years ago there were not more than a couple dozen private coaches in this country. But coaching has made a great advance, and there are hundreds of coaches, breaks and four-in-hands now owned by private individuals, to which is added the box seat, an article as necessary to the pleasure and style of a thoroughly well set up family establishment as a yacht. So in these democratic American days no woman knows now that she need seek the herself may be called to be envied in all and have a seat by the driver's throne. But it isn't every woman who is the quintessence of grace even on terra firma, and on top of a coach in the front seat what passes for good form is not to be overlooked.

Women are proverbially skittish of high places and posing as beauty, ease and good style on a box seat is harder than riding in place of the goddess beauty on a circus chariot.

**MODELS OF ELEGANCE.** There are some women in America such as Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Ferdinand Yznaga and Mrs. Burke-Roche who occupy a box seat as if born to just that duty.

But although a Newport man declared this ability was innate in those ladies and must be born in a woman, there are others in which can be acquired to a certain extent.

This Newport man consented to give me some points on the art as he has seen it practiced. He declared no man had ever treated the subject, as far as he knew, and that certain women who are most often seen in box seats have picked up the ways of English women.

The young man is one of the best-known whips in Newport, and does much to make coaching popular and the annual parades a success. "It must be the instinct of the women I know—I should judge—just like sitting gracefully on a chair," he said.

"Yes, but you ought to know that lots of women have to take lessons before they can dispense of themselves artistically in a chair." I hastened to inform him.

"Eh, do they? Then I guess a good-looking, well-built woman can learn the fine art and finishing touches of looking well on a box seat. Come to think of it, there's lots of thoroughly fine appearing women who really would



The proper way to mount.

have to learn before she was up to best form. I suppose the New York coaching parades you see the most refined form among the women but here at Newport there is a greater elegance, and the ladies have more freedom of action because we are all like one big family in the coaching set."

**ALWAYS A MARRIED WOMAN.** "First, the lady on a box seat on all parades or public events must always be a married woman."

"Why? I know I never stopped to ask, only I know it would be awful to ask to a young lady such occasions."

"What's a pretty girl to do, anyhow?" I asked.

"Oh, you can take her plenty of times, but parades must see married women beside the driver. In the New York Coaching Club, Mrs. Jay always sits beside Col. Jay, who is the president of the club."

"I believe the lady on the box seat

is the beautiful Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Mrs. Prescott Lawrence used to be a prominent figure on the front seat. Mrs. Hayeney, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. E. D. Morgan and Mrs. Fairman Rogers are all good models.

At Saratoga there is one perfect woman who always seems well nigh perfect, and that is Mrs. Arthur Hill, wife of Col. Hilton. There is a peculiar grace about Mrs. Hilton that makes her all the more striking. It seems to be the fine pose she gives to her shoulders, and as the time goes past that Col. Hilton does not turn his coach to the Hilton clubhouse at Saratoga Lake. Mrs. Hilton is almost as much at home on the box seat as in her Victoria.

Mrs. John A. Shultz, Jr., who is at Richfield Springs this year, is another good model. Her husband is a great expert in coaching, and as it happens Mrs. Shultz's brother-in-law, Frank Beard, is another well-known whip. Mrs. Shultz herself spends about half her time on the box seat.

In going to a meet, of course the costume is modified, and the robes are brought into use. John R. Townsend's four-in-hand break on its way to the Saratoga meet.

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## LAY SERMONS.

Is there any text in the whole Bible that brings more joy with it to the Christian's heart than this one—"God is love."

And that text means just what it says. It is to be taken literally in its largest, fullest sense.

Love! That means tenderness, watchful care, mercy, forgiveness. It means a restful place for the infinite heart. It means pity for our frailties, compassion for our sorrows; help for our needs; fullness of love for our heart hunger; strength for our weakness. It means also a never-forgetting remembrance of us—home for us in God's thoughts.

We know what it is, to love an earthly friend. When we love truly we make the happiness and well-being of the one beloved our first thought. There is no sacrifice that would be too great for us to make to secure his happiness. We could rejoice in disappointments in hardships, in suffering high cost by that we could secure the highest good of those closest to us. Perfect love loses sight of self. It seeks only the good of others. But the best of human love is weak as compared to the infinite love of God. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"Everlasting life" is that which He gives to those who love Him and joy eternal in His presence. Sometimes we think that everlasting life is like—

"The concert of the ages and largeness of being when all human frailty is taken out of it; all care; all sorrow; all weariness and all ignorance and sin, and I am overwhelmed with the sense of the divinity; the gladness and joy of such a life."

The play under notice deals with

social life, and tells the story of a California family, suddenly grown rich, striving after a society position.

The adventures of Jefferson Stockton, an arch-millioneer and self-made man of San Francisco, desiring to buy for his wife and child social recognition in the highest circles, and sets out to do it as he would proceed to purchase any other purchasable commodity, furnish the incidents for the stage presentation.

The story of the play, briefly told, is this:

While in America, Stockton's daughter has become engaged to the eldest son of a New York Knickerbocker family.

The mother of the young man objects to the match, and when the girl is in London, she manages to bring about a misunderstanding between the two, and thus the engagement is broken off.

Now, what did the Buzzard do fisher do about that?

Did he start in to see it executed?

Did he say to the country that the

way to make a bad law offensive is to put it in force?

What, then, didn't Mary Ann?

Instead, he as good as said to Congress and the country:

"Aw! come off, watter givin' us? Dye reckon ole' Grover don't know what the country needs about dese yers John Chineys? Don't you know I'm a hard bicker? Come on, and be all lay out, and if dem fellers wota a runnin' de six Companies says de Chinese stays-dey just stays—see?"

Look up yonder in Tukore and Fresno country, where the people there had to put into effect the law of "got a move onto you" that Grover the Fat promised to execute when he took his oath of office!

Is it any wonder the whole republic is ripe for revolution when its chief officer is as bicker as his own self?

For, mark you, gentle listener, to the chirp of the Eagle bird, the officer who fails to carry out the plain provisions of a law is just as much of a malefactor as any other fellow who keeps a side entrance and things when he hadn't ought to.

That's where Grover's at on that proposition.

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Then here's this tariff racket that us Eagle people heard so much about last fall.

What has His Muchness of Gray Gables done about that?

Well, children, you can see for yourselves that about the only thing he has done is to tall up the country so it doesn't know whether it is afoot or horseback.

You will remember, no doubt, that they were going, the very first of all, and the last, to war, to rip the tariff up on their hands, to rip the tariff up the back and down the front and across the middle in the fashion of a wild man from Borneo running a-muck.

As a consequence the whole blooming business establishment, the mills, and torn up in its mind, the mills, and making things because they were afraid the aforesaid things would cost more than they come to, the workers in the

forges and factories were turned out to go into a general strike, and the mighty start, and the double-distilled dicken was to pay generally all along the line—in fact, Rome howled not only plum across the Tiber, but clear up to the headwaters and more than half way back.

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## The Lesson We are Learning.

The hard times seem to touch every thing, and there is nothing in the great realm of our civilization that does not suffer from them. If the love of money is the root of all evil, money itself is the root from which all comfort springs. Without it there can be no advancement, no such thing as human progress and development. Take it from us, and we should soon be relegated to the realm of savagery, and our lives could be lived only after the most primitive fashion. The luxuries and the elegancies of life would all disappear, the world of books, of inventions and of science would all be dead worlds to us, if the explorer's paddle, "the almighty dollar," were beyond our grasp and there were no currency to supply its place. The stringency in the money market which we are at present experiencing touches some of the most vital features of our modern, every-day life. Labor and capital are alike suffering from the inconvenience entailed by this financial depression, and enforced bakers are asking where they shall look for relief.

When the great arteries of trade are stagnant, and the industries of a country are at a standstill, then national growth and prosperity ceases in a like degree as they are affected. Money for the furtherance of great enterprises, for the development of the natural resources of the country, for the sustaining of all the every-day industries and the full employment of labor, must be had if we would enjoy a vigorous national life and push onward to a higher civilization. Good, honest money is what the nation wants—with every dollar worth 100 cents, and bringing that whenever offered.

As has been said, it takes a big man to work for a very big idea, and the trouble with us is that with the party now in power no big man is forthcoming. Hence the want of confidence that exists in the measures that may be proposed by the Democracy for our relief. If the powers that be live up to all the planks in the Chicago platform, the good times for which the nation is longing will be long in coming. The lack of confidence is as strongly felt as the lack of coin. The money famine that is prevailing does not arise so much from a scarcity of money in the country as from a lack of confidence in the measures proposed by the party in power. When the laboring classes who voted for Cleveland last November sit down and calmly consider the situation as it now is to the majority in their ranks would like to kick themselves for their own folly. They look very doubtfully forward to the salvation which was promised them through the adoption of a free-trade policy. They compare with anything but serenity the thirty years of growth and prosperity under a protective policy, with the uneasiness and doubt that prevails today. The lesson that we are learning may be a whole-some one in the end, and we shall learn its moral when, less than four years hence, the Democratic party shall be called by the votes of the people to the polls.

"He who dabbles is a dastard."

"He who doubts is damned!"

Speed the President to his duty; let the cowards loiter where they may. Be the whole world in flames in his brain, the glow of passion in his heart, and God over all! Let him nail to his bedpost the Democratic platform, and every night as he kneels to pray let his prayer be this: "Before I yield a word to the 'no' men, may you winds we shelter earth a home, the grave a resting place and eternal life the gates of heaven!"

In Pomona the questions of silver, the tariff, cholera, yellow fever and bursting banks is being completely bursted under by the scratching and cackling of marauding hens. The man who owns hens is on one side of the fence with a club, and the man with a garden is on the other side with two clubs. They glare at each other and use certain powerful expressions—the hens continue to raid. The newspapers have taken the matter up and the final set is awaited with breathless interest.

The silver men in the Senate are now calculating to make the banking bill an entering wedge for their side, and are expecting to manipulate it so as to make it a broad financial measure. Whatever silver proposition would pass the House will apparently meet with their favor.

A Time for Patriotism.

With a voice of potent power and patriotism the New York Press gives utterance to the following sentiments, to which every right-thinking and intelligent patriot will most heartily subscribe, and the truth should be spoken fearlessly. The Press says:

"Leading Cleveland organ, the administration, leads the way in its editorial article on the existing business and industrial crisis with the words: 'This is a time for patriotism.'

"Our contemporary is right in the opinion that this is a time for patriotism. He is wrong in his evident meaning that this is a time for patriotism as distinguished from any other time. The true patriot is a patriot always, and every hour and day is an hour for patriotism to find expression in words and work. This is a time for patriotism, and so was thirty years ago a time for patriotism, and so was last November."

The Republican party is patriotic today, because it has always been patriotic, because it is impossible for the party to be unpatriotic. Its principles are the essence and expression of patriotism, and because its history is the history of all that America has attempted and achieved since the Revolution, it has come into existence as a protest against the unpatriotic methods and schemes that would have sacrificed the republic to the interests of the Southern slave-holders and the alien traders and manufacturers.

The Republican party recognizes that true patriotism demands that the American people shall be made acquainted with the cause of prevailing prosperity, so that they shall understand the folly and injury of the Democratic programme of destruction of American industries in the interest of foreign industries, and that they shall fully comprehend that the cause of the great depression of American workers and shunting down of American industrial establishments is apprehension that the Democratic policy of free trade will be carried out.

"This is a time for patriotism, therefore a time to tell the truth."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says the easiest way to restore confidence is to have Grover and Adlai. We second the motion.

About the only industrial establishments to spring up under the new administration are those of free soup houses.

## A LOS ANGELES EXHIBIT.

One of the Big Things to Be Seen at the World's Fair.

Among the other big things of California exhibited at the World's Fair, is one which has not yet received much attention from special correspondents. This may be owing to the fact that this display is outside the grounds, near one of the entrances. The Chicago In-

## NO BLOODSHED.

## The Courts to Settle the Water Trouble.

## Water Again Flowing in the Company's Ditch.

## Providencia Ranch Owners Enjoined from Interfering.

## The Mayor and Other City Officials Personally Inspect the Ground—A Way Out of the Difficulty.

The water was turned on in the Citizens' Water Company ditch yesterday and no blood was shed.

From serious to ridiculous is but a step, and what was yesterday morning talked of as a matter of rifle bullets is now referred to a huge joke.

City Attorney McFarland filed yesterday morning in the Superior Court as soon as possible after court had convened injunction papers, and in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner the court granted an injunction requiring that the water be turned on and kept turned on until the matter can be heard in the court. Hearing in the case was set for September 1.

Water Overseer Biderain had prepared for the occasion and was ready to go to the head of the ditch in company with a deputy sheriff as soon as the necessary papers could be had.

Deputy Sheriff Graham was selected to go on the expedition, and was armed with the necessary papers. Water Overseer Biderain procured a conveyance, and, accompanied by the deputy and a Times reporter, proceeded toward the Providencia ranch.

The drive was a pleasant one, but the thoughts of leaden bullets would occasionally intrude.

The water was incident of especial interest on the trial and the boundary between the Los Feliz and Providencia ranches was reached.

Here was found a barbed-wire fence stretching directly across the roadway, and behind it way a big strong man. Of course the fence rendered a stop necessary and the man was accordingly interrogated. He stated that as for letting the gentlemen through onto the Providencia ranch that would depend on what they were there for. He said that his instructions were to defend Mr. Pomeroy's property against trespassers, but not to shoot anyone if he could avoid it.

Deputy Graham served one of the papers on this man and his demeanor then somewhat changed.

The fence was finally taken down so that the rig could be driven through.

The great cloud of underbrush at this place is very thick and comes up close to the roadway. After passing the boundary a ride was seen leaning against one of the small trees, while there were some four or five coats lying on each side of the path. It was remarked that this was a rather large number for one man to be using, and it was also spoken of as not improbable that there were a number of other men to whom the coats belonged who were hiding in the brush, ready to respond to any signal for assistance which might be given by their partner who was in sight.

The journey was continued to the point where the water had been turned off. The sight of one or two rifles had not been at all reassuring, and as the destination was approached an air of expectation seemed to prevail.

The feelings of the sheriff and the deputy sheriff can be better imagined than expressed when it is stated that at the gate there were no firearms in sight.

Major Rowan was to be seen seated on a bench discussing the wishes of a roost goose, a part of which he was eating.

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## A GOLD GIRL.

The Wealthiest Young Woman in the Country.

Preparations to Introduce Gertrude Vanderbilt into Society—The Heiress of a Hundred Millions and Her Palatial Home.

## Specially Contributed to The Times.

Writers on society and its doings may well sharpen their pencils just now and brush up their store of adjectives, for the wealthiest young girl—prospectively—in the United States is soon to be introduced formally into society under conditions of magnificence such as are likely to surprise our social veterans.

The young girl referred to is Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the present head of the famous family of that name, and no young woman within the recollection of the oldest gossip on matters appertaining to social exploits has been able to come out on a scale so magnificent as will this slender sylph of a girl of scarce eighteen summers.

Most debutantes are charming in manners, or are so considered. Some are superlatively lovely in appearance. More of them are heiresses of high standing—an important qualification—perhaps the most important of all as these go nowadays.

It is only a small minority of the young buds in our social hothouses who possess more than a couple of these qualifications. To possess all is to be admired of all marriageable young men, and the list of all matrimonially-minded young women is short.

When, therefore, it is said, and truly, that Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt has all the lucky attributes, together with many excellencies of mind and heart, it can scarcely be otherwise than that her social debut—which has been delayed beyond the usual time, will be watched with interest, and not by the leaders in the fashionable world alone.

Certain it is that no pains will be spared to have young Miss Vanderbilt make her appearance under a blaze of glory such as only great wealth can justify or make possible.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth was quoted the other day upon good authority as being more than \$110,000,000 and rapidly growing. As he is no niggard, the ball at which his daughter will make her bow to the circle in which she will be received, will be of such size that will long be a subject of talk, especially as it will be held in a house that is maintained to be the finest in New York, despite the city's many noble mansions.

The debut of Miss Vanderbilt will also mark the public re-entrance of the Cornelius Vanderbilt family into New York society, from which it has been long absent, owing to a series of unfortunate events. The family is only now going out of mourning for a young son who was stricken to death by typhoid fever last year at Yale College, and prior to that other children had died.

The present head of the Vanderbilt family is a man singularly domestic in his habits, and in this his wife, surviving him, has suffered by the loss of his children, and has steadily refrained from having anything to do with social matters; instead he has devoted his attention, outside of business cares, to religious and educational matters.

He has, however, concluded that his young daughter should not be shut from the scenes that her youth and beauty fit her to figure in, and so he will place her "in the swim" with all the wealth and prestige behind her that the Vanderbilts control. There need be no speculation as to how Manhattan's famed "400" will look upon the debutante. The Vanderbilts have for ten years been regarded as legitimate members of that exalted circle, although Cornelius Vanderbilt has never seemingly taken any interest in social matters as more than did his father, or his grandfather, whose boast it was that he had opened claims, killed his dogs, helped work his farm and run his boats with his own hands.

Miss Vanderbilt is a true Vanderbilt. The men of the Vanderbilt stock have not been especially handsome, but strong, sturdy and self-reliant. Nor have the women, in the main, been renowned as beauties; as a rule they have been healthy women of average comeliness and always of sterling good sense, conservative in their views, unostentatious in their manners, devoted to their homes, and with a turn for religious and benevolent work rather than social pre-eminence. Those who know Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt are sure that she has more beauty than has usually been conferred upon the Vanderbilt women—or, as the writer on matters social would put it, she is "the beauty of her family."

As before stated, she is as yet but an undeveloped girl, looking even younger than 18. She is about the medium height, perhaps a little above it. Her form now is slender and girlish, but when its lines fill out and her form is fully developed, she will be a strikingly appearing woman. She has the large, expressive eyes, neither exactly gray, nor blue, that most of the family have,

and the square forehead of her father, combined with the mobile features and small mouth of her mother. No milk-and-water beauty is the coming debutante. No dainty picture in red and white. Instead, she is a healthy, handsome girl, who will develop into noble womanhood, and who shows, in manner and carriage, the effects of a sound and sensible, home training, such as the mothers of the present generation of Vanderbilts have always given their children.

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Most debutantes are charming in manners, or are so considered. Some are superlatively lovely in appearance. More of them are heiresses of high standing—an important qualification—perhaps the most important of all as these go nowadays.

It is only a small minority of the young buds in our social hothouses who possess more than a couple of these qualifications. To possess all is to be admired of all marriageable young men, and the list of all matrimonially-minded young women is short.

When, therefore, it is said, and truly, that Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt has all the lucky attributes, together with many excellencies of mind and heart, it can scarcely be otherwise than that her social debut—which has been delayed beyond the usual time, will be watched with interest, and not by the leaders in the fashionable world alone.

Certain it is that no pains will be spared to have young Miss Vanderbilt make her appearance under a blaze of glory such as only great wealth can justify or make possible.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth was quoted the other day upon good authority as being more than \$110,000,000 and rapidly growing. As he is no niggard, the ball at which his daughter will make her bow to the circle in which she will be received, will be of such size that will long be a subject of talk, especially as it will be held in a house that is maintained to be the finest in New York, despite the city's many noble mansions.

The debut of Miss Vanderbilt will also mark the public re-entrance of the Cornelius Vanderbilt family into New York society, from which it has been long absent, owing to a series of unfortunate events. The family is only now going out of mourning for a young son who was stricken to death by typhoid fever last year at Yale College, and prior to that other children had died.

The present head of the Vanderbilt family is a man singularly domestic in his habits, and in this his wife, surviving him, has suffered by the loss of his children, and has steadily refrained from having anything to do with social matters; instead he has devoted his attention, outside of business cares, to religious and educational matters.

He has, however, concluded that his young daughter should not be shut from the scenes that her youth and beauty fit her to figure in, and so he will place her "in the swim" with all the wealth and prestige behind her that the Vanderbilts control. There need be no speculation as to how Manhattan's famed "400" will look upon the debutante. The Vanderbilts have for ten years been regarded as legitimate members of that exalted circle, although Cornelius Vanderbilt has never seemingly taken any interest in social matters as more than did his father, or his grandfather, whose boast it was that he had opened claims, killed his dogs, helped work his farm and run his boats with his own hands.

Miss Vanderbilt is a true Vanderbilt. The men of the Vanderbilt stock have not been especially handsome, but strong, sturdy and self-reliant. Nor have the women, in the main, been renowned as beauties; as a rule they have been healthy women of average comeliness and always of sterling good sense, conservative in their views, unostentatious in their manners, devoted to their homes, and with a turn for religious and benevolent work rather than social pre-eminence. Those who know Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt are sure that she has more beauty than has usually been conferred upon the Vanderbilt women—or, as the writer on matters social would put it, she is "the beauty of her family."

As before stated, she is as yet but an undeveloped girl, looking even younger than 18. She is about the medium height, perhaps a little above it. Her form now is slender and girlish, but when its lines fill out and her form is fully developed, she will be a strikingly appearing woman. She has the large, expressive eyes, neither exactly gray, nor blue, that most of the family have,

## MISS VANDERBILT'S EDUCATION.

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**[Court Record.]**  
**FOR INJUNCTION.**

**The City's Case Against  
Pomeroy et al.**

**Suit for Damages Commenced in  
Department Six.**

**A Livery Horse That Was Very  
Vicious.**

**The Jury in the Germer-Matthews Case Fails  
to Agree—More About the City  
Bank—Business of the  
Township Court.**

A complaint was filed yesterday in behalf of the city against A. E. Pomeroy and others, which has for its object the settlement of the recent trouble regarding the city water supply. Mr. Pomeroy held that the city had no right to take water from the river on or through his land, and several days since broke the dam built upon his ranch where the water supply for the park's was taken off and turned the stream back into the old channel.

In the complaint filed it is prayed that Mr. Pomeroy be perpetually enjoined from interfering with the city's ditch, on the grounds that the city is the owner of all the waters of the river and all of its subterranean flow, springs and branches, from its source to where it leaves the south boundary limits of the city, and the city is situated on the banks of the river, and, since its foundation as a pueblo in 1785, has, through its officers and agents, continually claimed and appropriated all the water for use among the inhabitants by a system of canals and ditches. Further, that for more than twenty years the city has been the owner of what is known as the canal and reservoir ditch, which has a capacity of 400 miles' inches of water, and leads from a point on the Los Angeles River on the Pico street to ranch doors, and through the city, and at different points of all that time the city has maintained on said-ranch, at a point near the head of the ditch, a dam which was necessary for the purpose of diverting the water.

Having attained the right to maintain the ditch, the city justifies the action of Pomeroy in interfering with the course of the water was deemed unlawful, and the injunction was sued for accordingly.

**FRESH LITERATURE.**

**The Magazines.**

**The Review of Reviews** (New York) for August maintains its tone of sharp actuality. This magazine seems to hold the most intimate relations with almost everything and everybody in all parts of the world. Its illustrations and its bits of summary discussion put its readers into harmonious acquaintanceship with nearly all that is worth remembering in the events and the discussion of the preceding month.

**McClure's Magazine** (New York) for the current month is a bright number. Among its leading articles we note "A Dialogue Between Eugene Field and Hamlin Garland," recorded by Mr. Garland; "Personal Reminiscences of Edwin Booth," by Gen. Andrew Badeau; "Stranger than Fiction — The Dark Foundling"; "Hugh Bronte's Abduction," by Dr. William Wright; "Mrs. Gladstone's Good Works," a sketch from life by Mary C. Burnett; "Burgars Three," a story by James Harvey Smith, and other interesting contributions.

**The Colorado Magazine** (Denver) for August contains among other interesting contributions "The Faith of the World," by William Pipe; "Judaism at the World's Fair," Rabbi Edward N. Bennett; "C. E. Hartman, A. J. Lachman, W. P. Magoffin, J. C. McNeely, Sam'l Hutton, Oscar Gee, J. H. Owens, J. E. Marsh, Henry Lee and J. Bell, wood.

The plaintiff in the action, W. R. Ream, wants \$10,125 damages for personal injuries, which are alleged to have been sustained through carelessness or misrepresentation on the part of the defendant, Osborn, in partnership with F. W. Putnam, keeps the Eureka stables on Fifth street. On Sunday, February 26, as the complainant was riding, the plaintiff hired a horse and buggy at the defendant's stable for the purpose of driving out with his family. The horse furnished was small and apparently gentle, but when the team turned a corner and started in a vicious manner, and started to run away, despite the efforts of Mr. Ream to control him. In endeavoring to check the mad career of the animal, the driver, through the street, ran into the pavement violently, and was rendered unconscious. On account of injuries received, the plaintiff was confined to his bed for many days, and has never thoroughly recovered from his hurts. As he had understood that the horse was gentle, and not the unsafe and not the unsafe and dangerous steed that it proved to be, the suit for damages was entered against the stable.

On the stand yesterday Mr. Ream told how the horse, when turned, and distinctly remembered it up to the time he was thrown to the ground and rendered unconscious, and Mrs. Ream corroborated the testimony given.

P. L. Hoffman, the butcher, who finally succeeded in stepping the runaway horse on the day in question, then took the stand. He testified that he saw the horse coming tearing down the street at a rapid gait. At first he thought that it was the fault of the driver, but the impression was soon dispelled, for the horse was acting as if he were "crazy." After Mr. Ream was thrown out, the witness jumped to stop the horse, and succeeded in catching hold of the reins. As he jerked the horse around, the animal, with strength, the mustang paused and flung himself around and endeavored to again get away. The witness threw the animal to the ground the second time before he finally got him under control.

The plaintiff had not rested at 5 o'clock last evening, and the case will be resumed tomorrow. Creighton & Creighton and Groff & Le Froy appear as counsel for the plaintiff, and W. T. Williams, Esq., for the defense. UNABLE TO AGREE.

The case of Germer vs. Mathews will have to be tried over again. After being out over night, the jury in the cause returned into court yesterday morning and announced that they were unable to agree, and that they did not believe that it was possible for them to agree. The court therefore ordered that they be discharged. Germer sued Mathews for damages for injuries which he sustained, and for damages through falling on the sidewalk in front of Mathews' place of business. There being some pain and other oily substances spread around on the walk, to this cause Germer attributed his fall, and sued for damages accordingly. The cause was given to the jury on Friday afternoon.

STEEL DISCHARGED.

Justice Bartholomew yesterday dismissed the case against W. W. Steele, the charge being that of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Steele is a saloon man of Santa Monica. Some time ago he purchased goods from the Cucamonga Wine Company on time, but meeting with poor success in his business, was unable to discharge the obligation which he fell due. In the testimony taken at the examination yesterday it was shown that the defendant was quite a large owner of real estate, and that at the time the charge was made against him there were enough goods in the saloon to satisfy the amount of the debt, hence the court failed to find sufficient cause to hold Steele under a criminal action.

A WORTHLESS CHECK.

A complaint has been filed in the Township Court charging Frank Lamoree with obtaining money under false pretenses. Lamoree, it is alleged, represented to the firm of Wilson & Newson that he had money on deposit in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and drew a check for \$1,000, which was accepted by the firm named. When the check was presented for payment, it was found that Lamoree had no funds in the bank, and that he had misrepresented in that respect.

CITY BANK MATTER.

Hearing on the petition of Kaspar Holz, G. H. Wise, G. A. Stephens, C. P. Adams and O. B. Phillips, asking that the City Bank be adjudged an insolvent bank, was postponed by Judge McKinley yesterday for future attention.

An order was made, however, allowing

LOWMAN & CO. will remove to 131 S. Spring st., lately occupied by the City Bank.

HOTEL RUBIN, higher than the Catskill, is now open for the accommodation of guests and conducted on the European plan. Room from \$1 to \$2 a day, according to size and comfort. The hotel is mounted air, water and scenery that can be found on the globe.

Dentists.

J. D. Moody, C. A. Moody, dentists No. 228 South Spring street.

LOWMAN & CO. will remove to 131 S. Spring st., lately occupied by the City Bank.

MOTHERS, be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best we have.

LANTERN SLIDES, blue prints, blue prints for architects. Bertrand, 206 Main street.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES, any size, 65 cents. Keeler Institute in Southern California is at Riverside. The Los Angeles office is at rooms 64 and 65, New Wilson Block.

THE coolest place for ice-cold drinks at Laux's.

LOWMAN & CO. will remove to 131 S. Spring st., lately occupied by the City Bank.

MORNINGS—Beacham's Pills with a drink of water.

ITCHING of the scalp is a disease. Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

DANDRUFF is a disease of the scalp. Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer takes as a bracer—trial bottle 10 cts.

ROBERT SHARPE, funeral director (dependent), No. 336 South Spring street. Telephone 129.

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## HOUSE AND LOT.

## Timid Capital Beginning to Circulate.

## An Opening for a Cross-town Street-car Line.

## Another Petition for Widening East First Street.

## Mining-Men Setting in Los Angeles—Openings for Investment—Houses for Rent—Cement Sidewalks—Water—Building Notes.

This has been another quiet week in the real estate market. Everybody's eyes are fixed on the national capital, where the combined wisdom of the nation—or at least a part of it—is struggling, with the financial question. There might be more sales made if holders would shade their prices a little, but this they refuse to do, and consequently it is a very difficult thing to get buyers and sellers together. Some of the agents are improving the opportunity by taking a trip to the country, and others are devoting their attention to the money-lending business.

## MONEY IN HIDING.

It is astonishing what a large amount of money must be hidden away throughout the United States at the present time. It is no wonder that currency is scarce. All sorts of curious methods are adopted to secure the safety of this timid capital. A gentleman who came to Los Angeles this week from Kansas City was telling of a lady who had \$5000 sewed up in her skirt and many of her friends had followed her example. Here, in Los Angeles, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of money which is hidden away by timid people. It is in safe deposit vaults, in stockings, in tin cans hidden underground, and in postal orders. A good many people have adopted the plan of taking out money orders at a branch station, payable to themselves at the main office. In this manner they get absolute security, but, in place of receiving interest on their money, they have to pay Uncle Sam a commission for taking care of it.

## OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENTS.

It really seems strange that people should go to all this trouble in hiding their money away at a time when there are such excellent chances for investing, not only in real estate, which is not quick enough for some people, but also in such staple articles as wheat, barley and silver, all of which may now be bought at considerably less than the average cost of production. It is, however, the old, old story. When things are low, everybody wants to sell, and when they reach the top notch, everybody rushes in to buy. A judicious investor may be pretty sure to clear, within six months, 50 per cent. upon an investment made in Los Angeles property at present prices.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

Notwithstanding the timidity of capital at present, much of it is beginning to get out of hiding to go into circulation in the shape of loans. The banks, it is true, will loan little or nothing, however good the security offered may be, but private funds are beginning to be loaned out in considerable quantities. One agent placed \$65,000 for one capitalist, during the past week, in various small sums. The loans were chiefly on stocks, stocks, warehouse receipts, the net interest varying from 6 to 11 per cent.

## MINING MEN COMING.

The sale of Robert Northam's home place, on the corner of Sixth and Pearl streets, mentioned in these columns last week, has been placed on record. The purchaser is N. C. Creede, the fortunate discoverer of the mining district of that name in Colorado; who has become a millionaire within a couple of years. He is becoming quite a ruler for the mining men of the Rocky Mountains, when the "strivers" flock to come and settle in Los Angeles, or at least to have a comfortable home here and look to this place as their headquarters. Especially is this the case with residents of Arizona, who come, or at least send their wives "inside," during the hot weather, as regularly as citizens of Los Angeles go to Santa Monica and Redondo. For this reason, in addition to that furnished by our mercantile connections, Los Angeles is very closely interested in the welfare of the silver producing regions.

## DEAD DENVER.

Talking about these regions reminds that they are at present in a deplorable state of stagnation. A gentleman from Denver a few days ago, and who, like all new arrivals, was astonished at the business activity displayed on our streets, says that people here have no conception of the dullness which exists in that handsome and enterprising town. Not one of the numerous banks which closed their doors during the recent flurry had yet reopened, and there have been at least a hundred mercantile failures of which nothing has been heard on the outside. When the citizens of Los Angeles look around at other places they ought, indeed, to be satisfied with the condition of affairs at home.

## A CROSS-TOWN CAR LINE NEEDED.

There have been several small sales during the week in the section along and east of Central avenue. The southeastern part of the city has been building up during the past year, and is evidently destined to become the factory section of Los Angeles. A further great impetus will be given to this section as soon as the smelter and rolling mill now under construction are finished. One of the chief drawbacks of this part of town is lack of ready means of communication with the ready ness center. Alameda street is the only thoroughfare that runs directly north and south, and there is no car line on that street. The other streets all run in a southwesterly direction, so that a person who desires to reach the southeastern part of the city has to go a long distance out of his way, and then has a long walk before him. What is needed is a cross-town car line along Ninth or one of those streets, clear through to the southeastern corner of the city. Ninth would be a good street for such a line, because it is opened through the city, with a bridge across the river, and constitutes the most direct route to Downey and Los Nieto Valley. It is, of course, to be expected that such a road would not pay more than bare expenses at the start, but the company which secures the franchise will certainly have a good thing within a very few years.

## EAST FIRST STREET.

Work has commenced in earnest on the German-American Bank Block at the corner of First and Main streets, if constructed on the present lines the width of the street will be only sixty

feet. This will make the bank a very prominent corner, as it will jut out ten feet further than the building on the northwest corner, but it is extremely doubtful whether the arrangement will prove advantageous to the owners of the block in the long run. Such a narrow street will tend to hasten the march of cross-town business toward Seventh street, which is a wide and handsome thoroughfare. Another large petition of property-owners on East First street has been signed in favor of widening the street to seventy feet between Main and Los Angeles, and will be presented to the Council on Monday. The Times has on several occasions given its opinion emphatically and in full upon this subject, and there is no need to repeat it.

## HOUSES FOR RENT.

There is still a great demand by tenants for houses of from five to eight rooms, eligibly situated, and within a short distance of the business center. Agents cannot begin to supply the demand for such dwellings. This is a condition of affairs that never before prevailed in Los Angeles at this season of the year, except during the height of the boom.

The question may well be asked, if there is such a scarcity of houses now, how will it be next winter, when we are over-run with newcomers from the East? An Eastern man, who has been in Los Angeles about a week, is going to buy a number of well-located lots in the southwestern part of the city and build thereon handsome modern cottages for sale. He has plenty of money in the bank, but will pay half as much for the property, as he claims that the difference between the rate of interest which he will have to pay and the rate which he will receive will give him quite a margin of profit. He says he can make 10 per cent. net on his investment, after allowing fully for contingencies, which ought to be good enough to suit any reasonable investor, especially when it is considered that every year the property is increasing in value.

## SOUTH MAIN STREET PAVING.

The opponents of the paving of South Main street have finally won, after another lively debate in the Council. Those who opposed this improvement cannot with justice be called "sillyards." Many of them would be very pleased to have the improvement made, but they absolutely cannot afford the expense at the present time. If the question is brought up again next year, when the money market will, presumably, be in a better condition, there will be comparatively little opposition developed. As previously remarked, this is not just the right time to undertake improvements that are not absolutely necessary.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Without going into the question as to whether the city should or should not own the water systems, it is a fact that the poor service furnished in the hill section of the city has done more than any other one thing to retard the growth of those attractive portions of Los Angeles. The establishment of an ample, certain and definite water system would double the population of the western hill section within two years.

## CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

Street Superintendent Watson has requested the City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the issuance of any permit to lay cement sidewalks by private contractor after the Board of Public Works has recommended that the same be done by the city. Superintendent Watson was interviewed by a Builder and Contractor reporter, and said:

"It has often been the case that when the city undertakes to have a certain area of sidewalks, cement contractors commence to hustle around and get the property-holders to give them the job of laying the sidewalk upon the ground that by doing the work themselves, by private contract, they will secure it much cheaper than if the city did it. Believing this, the property-holder gives the contractor the job, who comes to this office, takes out a permit to have the work done, and it is done before the city gets around to it. Meanwhile, the city has been going on with its proceedings of advertising and increasing the otherwise necessary legal expense to get itself in position to do the work. The cement contractor is active all the while, and by the time the city gets down to it, there are only two or three sidewalks left for the city to lay, and these two or three must bear all the expense of the advertising, etc., which was intended to be pro rated over five or six blocks. It can be seen that here is a gross injustice to the property-holder who allowed the city to do his work; such property-holders are frequently non-residents, hence not in a position to help themselves.

"In a case which this office now has we are getting ready to pave the sidewalks on Grand avenue between Seventh and Jefferson streets, the property-holders do not just think. Some time ago we laid sidewalks on Eleventh street. We had four or five blocks when we started off, but the owners all got the work done by private contract except one owner, who owned two lots, and the cost of the expenses on those lots was more than the cost of doing the work. I now want the Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the issuance of any permit to pave streets after the Board of Public Works has recommended that the same work be done by the city."

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

There has been considerable discussion among property-owners during the past week regarding the action of the members of the school board upon the question of heating and ventilating the High School, full particulars of which have been published in The Times. There are many who think it would be better for the members of the school board to be placed under salary and at the same time under some check as to the manner of expending the public funds.

## HOW THEY DO THINGS IN PARIS.

Los Angeles councilmen and others who are interested in the good government and progress of the city, when they go to Chicago should not fail to visit the exhibit made by the city of Paris in the French building, of the manner in which that great metropolis is governed, cleaned, lighted and cared for in all the departments of a model municipal organization, the streets, sewage, gas, hospitals, police, detection of crime by means of photography, even the morgue, with its ghastly scenes, the reformatory schools and farms in the suburbs. They might obtain some valuable ideas from this exhibit, but it must be remembered that none of the great European cities could show such results if private citizens were there permitted to block the wheels of progress as they are in Los Angeles.

## BUILDING NOTES.

In spite of the dull times, there is a large amount of building going on in Los Angeles. Prices of lumber and labor are at present in favor of builders, which compensates for the dearth and scarcity of money. The big Bradbury and Stimson blocks are being pushed to completion, and will be ready for tenants within two or three months. Contractors are preparing estimates on the Turnverein Hall, and no time will

be lost in getting that building ready for occupancy. On South Main street the Burbank Theater Block is beginning to assume shape. When completed, it will be a decided ornament to that thoroughfare, upon which there has been so great a revival during the past six months.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

The Builder and Contractor notes the following uncontracted new work:

Dr. Bradley is having plans prepared for a one-and-a-half-story six-room cottage on West Eleventh street, near Georgia Bell street; cost, \$1800.

Mr. McCauley is about to erect a one-and-a-half-story frame cottage on Hopkinton, near Twelfth street; cost, \$1800.

Mr. Hill is about to build a one-and-a-half-story cottage on College street; cost, \$1800.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits have been issued by the City Superintendent of Buildings:

John H. Jacobs, dwelling, corner Ninth and Reyes lane; \$1200.

Frank Humphries, dwelling, Grand avenue, between Thirty-third and Jefferson streets; \$8500.

John Humphries, dwelling and barn, corner Tenth street and Maple avenue; \$1800.

Dr. J. H. Little, dwelling, Hill street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; \$2000.

Dr. J. H. Little, boarding-house, Hill street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; \$7500.

Rozell Bros. dwelling, lot 16, residence of Throop tract, Main street; \$1500.

C. S. Hogan, dwelling, East Washington street, between Central and San Pedro streets; \$1500.

Wilbur O. Dow, dwelling, corner of Standard and Twelfth streets; \$8800.

Edward Strasburg, dwelling, Belmont street, between Court and Cortez streets; \$1400.

Mrs. C. Dolsh, dwelling, Twenty-eighth street, between Maple and Main streets; \$1000.

## ALCOHOL AND MORALS.

Testimony to the Effect That Strong Drink Paralyzes the Conscience.

(Dr. Wright in the Journal of Inebriety.) As a matter of fact alcohol acts upon the moral nature in several ways. Its paralyzing impressions are not of equal force in every part of the nervous organism. Sensibility is not reduced everywhere to a common level. There is disintegration or incoherence of powers rather than simple depression—some attributes being disturbed and disabled more than others. The explanation seems to be this: The grosser faculties and propensities of the physical man are more fundamental and established than the refined sensibilities of a refined nature. Hence, where the inhibitory properties of alcohol exert comparatively small power over the British instincts of the animal man, they may easily deaden the moral feelings. Criminal propensities are relieved from the obstructions and protests of conscience. Alcoholic anaesthesia destroys the moral sense, while it has very little effect upon the more sturdy and deeply-rooted instincts of the animal nature.

In his work, "Alcoholic Inebriety," Dr. Joseph Parrish declares: "Crimes are undoubtedly committed by persons who are under the influence of drink."

What is the effect of strong drink?

It is to paralyze the conscience.

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There have been a few pretty lunches the past week, several weddings, and quite a gay round of surprises. Society is still dithering between the mountains and the sea, and farther away, but the summer swallows have commenced flying homeward, and before long they will nearly all be back.

## MUSICAL STUDIO.

Miss Grace Remington Davis, a bright young musical artiste from New York city, who arrived a week ago and has been spending a few days at Santa Monica, is about to open a musical studio in Los Angeles. Miss Davis is a pupil of Sig. Achille Frazini, Mme. Muriel-Celli and others of New York, and has been recently in Chicago and Eastern cities, teaching and giving concerts. She has received invitation to appear in concert in the opera house at Santa Monica, after which she will at once come to this city to locate. She is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. M. L. Davis.

## PIKE LUNCHEON.

Mr. Charles Forman recently gave a pink luncheon at her home on Pico street, in honor of Miss Emily Dean of San Francisco, previous to her return. The table was laid for twelve, as follows: Misses Dean, Houghton, Clara Houghton, Northam, Waddilove, Morford, Shorb, Dewey, Klokke, Forman; Mrs. Caswell and Mrs. Forman.

## FOR CATALINA.

Two merry parties of pleasure-seekers will leave Monday for Catalina. Mrs. Kurtz will chaperon a little company of young folks, consisting of Misses Heinzelman, Milner, Carhart, Melzer, Pebble Melzer, Kurtz and Christine Kurtz. At the same time the members of a private guitar club will repair to the summer island, carrying their guitars, and a happy week of fun and music is anticipated.

## BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.

Miss Bertha Holder was happily surprised last Thursday. It was her birthday anniversary, and a genial party of young friends remembered it and congregated at her home, No. 909 East First street, to tender congratulations and good wishes. She was the recipient of many pleasing marks of attention, and the evening was greatly enjoyed. Misses Hamer and Holder furnished excellent music as a portion of the entertainment, and this was followed by dances, singing and refreshments. The guests included: Misses Pearl Straube, Bertha Holder, L. Holder, N. Holder, Laura Sulanders, L. Eager, Mita Dupuy, Minnie Reinhart, Marguerite Reinhart, Gabrielle Reinhart, Misses Arthur Osborn, G. Hamer, L. Holder, Jerome Schofield, E. Bernard, Edward Wrample from San Francisco, John J. Markle from New York, Rob Sulanders, Edward Wall.

## WEDDING.

The Dougherty-Hayes wedding, which took place at St. John's Church last Tuesday, was solemnized by Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, rector of that church, and not by Rev. Mr. Vaille.

## LEAKE-HOLLIS.

Wednesday evening Rev. Mr. Layerty of the East Side Presbyterian Church united in marriage J. D. Leake, a popular Southern Pacific conductor, and Miss Annie E. Hollis. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, 221 Downey avenue, and was witnessed by numerous friends. The wedding gown was pearl-colored silk and white lace, and with it were worn white roses. Many fine presents were received, including silverware, linens, glassware and paintings. Mr. and Mrs. Leake will be at home to their friends at 211 South Walnut street, East Side, after the 23rd inst.

## HENCK-DURGENTZ.

At high noon on Thursday a quiet wedding occurred at Vernondale. In the presence of relatives and immediate friends Miss Lillia B. Dougherty and Ellery L. Henck were united in marriage, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Kellie, Rev. A. W. Rider of the Memorial Baptist Church performing the ceremony. After warm congratulations, a wedding dinner was enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Henck, upon their return from the bridal tour, will make their home in Vernondale.

## CHURCH CONCERT.

A delightful concert was given Friday evening in the Central M. E. Church by the Goodwin brothers, assisted by Miss Jessie Goodwin, soprano, and Miss Rider, accompanist. Mr. Phillip Goodwin played the first violin, ably supported by his brothers, Dwight playing the second violin, Paul the viola and William the violoncello. The selections were from Bergmann, Haydn, Singelée and Meyer. The united work of the players was remarkable for its blending and precision.

The violin solo of Philip Goodwin from "Il Trovatore" was finished and brilliant, and the singing of the brothers in quartet was enthusiastically encored. Miss Goodwin's voice is clear, rich, ample in range and capacity, and well managed. Her second solo received a hearty recall, to which she responded happily.

## CO. C SOCIAL.

Co. C held one of its enjoyable socials at the armory on Friday evening, about sixty couples being present and participating in the general pleasure. A short musical and literary programme was first given, after which an audience was the order until 11:30, an improvised orchestra being in attendance for the purpose of supplying music.

## A HAPPY SURPRISE.

The residence of Mrs. C. D. Jackson on Twenty-fourth street presented an attractive appearance Thursday, the rooms being decorated with ferns, plants and flowers, as though in honor of some happy event. The happy event proved itself later, in the form of a surprise party, which was thoroughly

enjoyed. It was tendered to Miss Agnes Crites from San Bernardino and Miss Lillie Burkhardt of Los Angeles. After music and many new games refreshments were served, and the festivities were continued until late. The guests included: Misses Cass, Fisher, Heigler, Elhan, Lamb, Seaman, Halbritter, Machado, Ernest, Agnes Crites and Lillie Burkhardt; Misses Roberts, Landsberg, Halbritter, Rupp, Jackson, and Mrs. Crites and Mrs. Jensen of San Bernardino; Masters, Burkhardt, Ray and Warren Jackson, Halbritter, Oscar Crites and Johnnie Jensen of San Bernardino.

## PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Darby entertained a number of their friends at their residence, No. 410 North Broadway. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jackson, the Misses Griffin, Alice Stevens, Jessie Baker, Mamie Hayward, Prof. William Roche of Washington, D. C., and Messrs. William Gaier, Griffin and E. L. Lewis. The party was most pleasantly entertained by Prof. Roche, who gave a number of recitations, interspersed with music rendered by Miss Stevens, after which refreshments were served. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed, and was one long to be remembered by those present.

## SURPRISE HAT PARTY.

Quaint invitations were out last week for a surprise hat party, with "Bring an old hat" written on the corner of each. The party was in honor of J. H. Haigler, and was held last evening at No. 229 West Twenty-fourth street. It was arranged by Miss Jessie Richardson and Miss Myrtle A. Bowman, and each young man was requested to carry a hat and each young woman a bit of trimming. Upon the young men devolved the arduous task of trimming the hats provided. The fair judges thoughtfully awarded prizes to the best workers and to the poorest, and great fun and competition was the result.

The rooms were decorated in different ways, the parlor being in La France roses and similia, the dining-room in marqueteries. A sparkling musical programme was rendered, after which followed supper, dancing and much merriment. A gypsy fortune teller was present.

About sixty invitations were issued, including Misses Jessie and Maud Richardson, Esther, Sadie and Josie Richel, Maud Gilbert, Bertha Roth, V. M. Bowman, Daisy Haigler, Edna Van Norman, Carrie Stanton, Clara Smith, Bertha Taik, Elsie Eileen, Myrne A. Bowman, Stella Stoll, Nellie Fields, Gertie Pretz, M. Bowman, La Zobelein; Messrs. Charles and Glover Widney, G. R. and B. Smith, J. and E. Zobelein, Gordon Decker, L. Godin, H. W. Stone, H. Sherman, C. Lloyd, C. Hicks, E. Forbes, T. Bates, C. Stanton, S. Childress, H. Halfhill, L. Roth, T. Maize, J. Haigler, L. Winters, H. Long, H. Braly, F. Schumacher, M. Stimson, S. Hart, W. Bratzell, G. Edmunds, W. Hunt, R. Smith, E. and D. Kinsey, E. Bernard, Edward Wrample from San Francisco, John J. Markle from New York, Rob Sulanders, Edward Wall.

## KNOWLEDGE.

A FRIEND FOR THE RATS.

A New York Human Officer Orders Them to Be Chloroformed.

(New York Times.) At last the rat has found a friend. This little animal, which mankind has regarded as fit only to be killed, and the cat as legitimate prey, has won a union in the heart of the Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He does not go so far as to say that rats shall not be killed, but he does declare that they must be killed humanely.

Householders, beware! Throw no more rat poison in the fathoms of rats! If you do, Superintendent Hankinson will be after you. Catch the rat if you will, but catch it in a manner that you will not hurt its feelings too badly. Then when you have caught it, chloroform it.

It came about in this way. The park commissioners wanted to exterminate the rats at the Zoo, and they sent for Rat-catcher Wagner. He contracted to devote three months to the extermination of them for \$200. Hankinson asked Mr. Wagner how he killed the rats which he trapped. With that guilelessness characteristic to the sons of the fatherland, Mr. Wagner explained that he let the rats run from a trap into a big sack. Then he would pour sand over them three or four times and brought it down with full force upon a stone floor.

"Dots how we settle 'em in Shevmany," he explained, "unt it works just like anyding."

Superintendent Hankinson was horrified. He ordered chloroform on the spot.

WORK FOR COLORADO'S NEEDY.

Contract Let for a Great Canal from Canon City Eastward.

A dispatch from Denver, dated the 9th inst., says: "Action was taken by the State authorities yesterday afternoon which means a great deal for Colorado, both now and in the near future. The State Board of Control of Canal No. 1 to build that canal to D. G. Kirschbaum & Co. of Denver, for \$102,000. The contract requires that the canal must be completed within eighteen months, and will be paid for in 99 certificates of indebtedness, payable in five, ten, fifteen and twenty years, to be reissued as each five miles of canal have been completed. It is said that a large number of sub-contracts will be let; that 5000 men will be employed, and it is expected that work will commence in thirty days. The canal will

be eighty-six miles long, starting at a point near Canyon City and running eastward to a point just below Colorado Springs. Already about 1500 men are working on the canal, and the work is progressing rapidly. About three hundred thousand acres of arid land will be reclaimed by this great canal scheme."

MONEY-HOARDING.

Charles W. Gould writes as follows to the New York Tribune, October 20, 1892. Parliament met—met in the midst of the worst commercial and financial crisis England had ever known. "It was generally expected that a strong effort would be made to carry a law enacting that no innocence should be taxed. Most of the milled pieces were, therefore, hoarded."

Before the house rose that day a resolution was passed (without division) "that the standard of money should not be altered in fitness, weight or denomination."

Two hundred years ago they made better time than they do now. Mark the result—200 years ago:

"From the moment at which the commons notified their fixed determination not to raise the standard of coin, the milled money began to come forth from a thousand strong boxes and private drawers. There was still pressure, but that pressure was less and less, fell day by day. The nation, though still suffering, was joyful and gay."

The quotations are from Macaulay's twenty-second chapter.

A SIMPLE MENU.

(Harry Romaine in Life.) "This is a beautiful morning, Mary," said Mr. Fulton, graciously, as he took his seat at the table. "Farewell, Hunstet's select country boarding-house."

"Yes, sir, it is," replied the waitress.

"The thunder storm passed off nicely in the night."

"Yes, sir."

"I hope you are feeling quite well, Mary."

"Quite well, sir."

"And that you enjoyed the farmers' picnic yesterday."

"Pretty well, sir."

"And now, let me see; what have we for breakfast this morning?" asked Mr. Fulton, as he glanced over the empty table.

"Well, there's ham, sir."

"Ah, yes, ham or—what?" he inquired, with his most engaging manner.

"Ham or nothing!" returned Mary, brightly.

STEIN, BLOCK & CO.

Stein, Block & Co.'s \$30 Black Clay Worsted Sack and Frock Suits cut to

# JACOBY

BROTHERS

128, 130, 132 and 134 N. SPRING ST.

Leading Clothiers

Leading Shoers

## The Question Is:

Can you use another Suit? Not do you need one—but can you use a suit of clothes at any price.

Say Yes, and we'll save you \$5, \$7, \$8 or \$10 on a single suit of clothes.

IT'S THE WINDING UP OF OUR GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE OF...

### MEN'S FINE SUITS

Stein, Block & Co.'s \$30 Black Clay Worsted Sack and Frock Suits cut to

**\$20.00**

\$11.00 Men's Summer Suits cut to .....	<b>\$ 6.95</b>
\$13.50 Men's Summer Suits cut to .....	<b>\$ 8.45</b>
\$15.00 Men's Summer Suits cut to .....	<b>\$ 9.95</b>

\$17.50 Men's Summer Suits cut to .....

**\$12.45**

\$20.00 Men's Summer Suits cut to .....

**\$13.75**

\$22.00 Men's Summer Suits cut to .....

**\$14.95**

Men's \$25 Summer Suits cut to \$17.50.

## Another Question:

Can you use a Boy's or Child's Suit at

### ALMOST HALF-PRICE!

Not figuratively speaking, but meaning every word as you read it—

ALMOST HALF-PRICE.

Say Yes, and you can take your free choice of any Boy's or Child's Spring Suit in our store this week for almost one-half the regular selling price. Regular and reduced selling prices marked on every suit in plain figures. Need we say more?

*Jacoby Brothers*

### Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Ladies' Footwear.



Mrs. GRAHAM'S Face Powder

Creates a Perfect Complexion instantly and yet is invisible showing no trace of powder on the skin, delicate in effect. Daintily perfumed. Remains on all day in the sun or in the weather. It is A PERFECT FACE POWDER.

Shades—cream-white, flesh and brunette. Price \$1.00. Made in three pretty leaf. Made in three pretty leaf.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

## ARCHERY TODAY.

Maurice Thompson on the Subject.

Bows, Arrows, Bowmen and Scores.

An Alluring Physical Exercise as Old as History.

The Lesson Taught at the Battle of Hastings. Some Marvelous Scores—Archery for Women—The National Championship.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

The exercise afforded by archery is one of the best for physical training, and is also a most elegant and interesting pastime than the game of target shooting as practiced by English and American bowmen. The National Archery Association of the United States holds a tournament each year, and many enthusiastic bow-shooters are scattered over our country.

Archery is as old as history. We know absolutely nothing of its origin. The ancient gods were not above bending the bow and speeding the shaft. Upon occasion, in the greenwood or on the field of conflict, heroes and demigods turned to the bow and arrows, when the rest of other weapons failed them.

All about the old poetry, romance and history the archer stalks, picturesque and redoubtable, a prince of sportsmen and the most efficient of light-armed soldiers.

Our English ancestors were inclined to hold the bow in small esteem until at the battle of Hastings they learned by hard experience the terrible effect when arrows were blown into the faces and breasts of an army. The Norman conqueror planted the knowledge of true archery in the land, where a little later it became the chief military accomplishment, and where it made soldiers the most effective in the

usually a man's bow is about six feet long, and the cost of it is from \$3 to \$100. The best arrows cost \$9 the dozen.

MODERN ARCHERY PRACTICE.

The National Archery Association was established in 1879, and held its first tournament or meeting in August of that year in Chicago.

Thompson took the meet at this first meeting with a score of 624, shooting two York rounds, that is 144 arrows at 100 yards, 96 arrows at 80 yards, and 48 arrows at 60 yards. Since then Col. Robert Williams of Ohio has won the medal twice, once in 1881 with a score of 907, and in 1885, with a score of 995. The greatest archery score ever made at any public meeting was by Horace A. Ford at Cheltenham, England, in 1857. Shooting two York rounds, also, he scored 145, but in a different way, as glued on lengthwise equal distances apart around the wood. A good bow in the hands of an expert archer will send these heavy hunting arrows with great force and accuracy.

ROWS AMONG ROYALTY.

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HOW TO USE THE BOW.

In my opinion, "The Witchery of Archery," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, will give you full directions how to make and use the hunting bow and arrows, and also an outline of the game of archery. Space does not allow me to describe in detail the delicate operations necessary to good shooting. The main point, however, are to draw steadily, to hold firmly, to aim with judgment and to loose perfectly. And the hardest of all these is the loosing, that is letting go the string after the arrow has been drawn and aimed.

Ford's method of target shooting was to draw the arrow nearly up, then take aim over its point, then finish the draw just below the chin and loose immediately. This is the best way of target shooting, when distances are accurately measured and known to the shooter, but in hunting, the shot is taken at an unknown distance; hence, aiming is a matter of judgment and habit when the archer is in wood or plain.

It looks as if the King of Denmark and the two queens had been to a certain extent successful, since the archer appearances may be said to have been maintained; but those who have had the opportunity of observing closely have expressed themselves as startled by the lack of cordiality and manifestations of affection on the part of the Princess toward her husband throughout the recent festivities.

The causes of the dispute are reported to be two-fold, in the first place the princess was notoriously opposed to her son's marriage to Princess May, and has repeatedly given public manifestation thereof, and, in the second place, it is alleged that there is trouble again in connection with Lady Brooke.

As I said the other day, there has been a conflict about the appointment of Lady Brooke's sister-in-law, Lady Eva Greyville, as lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of York, and the Princess is asserted to have resented Lady Brooke's presence at the Marlborough house garden party.

It attracted universal notice on that occasion that none of the royalties spoke to Lady Brooke, who was accompanied by her children. The Prince of Wales' ordinarily genial behavior was most constrained and uneasy, and he pointedly abstained from talking to any of his friends save to his royal relatives, as if to diminish any appearance of slight of Lady Brooke by his neglect to engage in conversation with her.

Some people claim that, yielding to the remonstrances of his wife and relatives, he has agreed to put a stop to his friendly intercourse with the Brookes.

He should, however, be inclined to object to this if the Princess had the virtue above all others, that is, that of sticking to his friends through thick and thin, and notwithstanding all the talk that there has been about him and Lady Brooke, those who know both well are firmly convinced that the relations between them have always been of a purely platonic character.

Be this as it may, Lady Brooke is undoubtedly the first of all the Prince of Wales' women friends toward whom the Princess has ever manifested the slightest degree of jealousy and resentment, although there have been many instances in which the future queen of England had far greater reason to object to her husband's flirtations than in this case.

The general impression is that the Princess has had her jealousy aroused by some ill-natured friend of Lady Brooke's acquaintance, who, with the view of venting her venom against the latter, has endeavored to arouse the ill-will and hatred of the Princess toward the beautiful mistress of Easton Lodge.

I may add that all these troubles are being generally discussed, not alone in the uppermost circles of society in London, but also in those of Vienna, Berlin and Paris, where the Prince's conduct is judged with more harshness than justice.

THE LEADING SCORES.

Among the many Englishmen who have excelled with the bow I may mention the following, setting opposite their names the best score made according to the information at my command.

Scores made at the double York round, that is, each archer shooting 144 arrows at the 100-yards range, 96 arrows at the 80-yards range, and 48 arrows at the 60-yards range:

H. A. Ford..... 1,231  
C. H. Fisher..... 935  
H. W. Thompson..... 932  
Maurice Thompson..... 907

These scores are the points made where the possible perfect score would be 216 points. Mr. Ford excelled at the longest ranges, especially when his score was taken at 100 yards. For example, shooting 72 arrows at 100 yards, he scored 71 hits, 333 score. The best possible would have been 72 hits, 648 score. When it is remembered that in order to make a perfect score, the archer must hit each arrow inside a circle nine inches in diameter, it will be seen how great a performance such a score as that of Ford's is. In my own greatest score at 60 yards, I hit the nine-inch gold nineteen times, the red three times, the black once and the blue three times, out of 144 arrows shot; score, 196 out of a possible 216. To demonstrate to some incredulous friends that wing shooting with the bow was practicable, I hit 46 glass balls out of 50 thrown up at 12 yards' distance. My best public record was 38 out of 50.

BOW SHOOTING AS EXERCISE.

In regions where hares or rabbits and other small game are plentiful, the bow in the hands of an expert archer is perhaps the most fascinating of all the weapons of sport. No one who has not tried it can imagine how enjoying the

men at the national meetings have fared off greatly. Col. Williams and Mr. Thompson were able to win the medal with scores ranging from 700 points up to nearly 1000 points.

It would be interesting to give here a short table of scores made by the best American records at the targets in private practice. I have none but records fully established by proof. The greatest English archer of all time was Horace A. Ford in his best private record, shot at 60 yards, shooting 144 arrows, scored 214 hits, 164 score. Taking this as a starting point, I make the following table:

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men at the national meetings have fared off greatly. Col. Williams and Mr. Thompson were able to win the medal with scores ranging from 700 points up to nearly 1000 points.

It would be interesting to give here a short table of scores made by the best American records at the targets in private practice. I have none but records fully established by proof. The greatest English archer of all time was Horace A. Ford in his best private record, shot at 60 yards, shooting 144 arrows, scored 214 hits, 164 score. Taking this as a starting point, I make the following table:

H. A. Ford..... 1,231  
W. H. Thompson..... 932  
Maurice Thompson..... 907

These scores are the points made where the possible perfect score would be 216 points. Mr. Ford excelled at the longest ranges, especially when his score was taken at 100 yards. For example, shooting 72 arrows at 100 yards, he scored 71 hits, 333 score. The best possible would have been 72 hits, 648 score. When it is remembered that in order to make a perfect score, the archer must hit each arrow inside a circle nine inches in diameter, it will be seen how great a performance such a score as that of Ford's is. In my own greatest score at 60 yards, I hit the nine-inch gold nineteen times, the red three times, the black once and the blue three times, out of 144 arrows shot; score, 196 out of a possible 216. To demonstrate to some incredulous friends that wing shooting with the bow was practicable, I hit 46 glass balls out of 50 thrown up at 12 yards' distance. My best public record was 38 out of 50.

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## A BEAST OF BURDEN ON A TEAR.

By Martha McCulloch Williams.

*Specially Contributed to The Times.*  
Ever since Lapsley Craig was 5 months old black mammy had said of him, shaking her head: "De contraries chile in seben counties! It beats my time to find out how he studies up such many ways of a goin' most ev'body's ways."

Lapsley's father said the same thing every day; only not quite so vigorously. So did his elder brothers and sisters. Lapsley's mother thought him perfect, and would allow nobody to interfere with any of his whims. And, as she herself was an invalid, "crossing" her was out of the question.

No little Lapsley Craig had fair to grow up the terror of the country side. By the time he was 5 years old life at the Craig homestead was pretty much a conspiracy to keep him in good humor. At 10 he had become a young

enough—got \$50 and this white mooley call for that little old filly—and the calf is every bit as good to ride. He's broke, and all I've got to do is to keep him in practice till he gets grown. Then he'll lead all the saddle goats to the top now good as anything. You just order seen him when we took him out of the pasture."

"On, Lapsley," sighed his mother. "Your pretty, pretty filly. I picked him out for you myself."

Mrs. Craig was a pretty, faded woman, with a weak patient face. Lapsley was curiously like her, except for a dogged squareness of jaw and chin. His face stirred a little at her words.

"Never mind, mammy," he said. "I wanted a—a the money," changing his words at sight of her sorrowful eyes.

"I'm going to start to make a fortune for you and me. He says he won't give me nothing more, never."

"Take care, Lapsley, take care," he admonished. "You know I did not say that I was with a glance at his wife's agitated face. "Let that pass now. Tell us who you traded with."

"Ole Uncle Nigger Ned—Ned Rivers, you know," Lapsley answered. "This is his cow's last year's calf. He's got a yoke of oxen—brothers to this feller of mine. And he's been saving up to buy a mare ever since he got done paying for his land; that's why he let me have Billy Buck. He did not want to part with him, but I said he must, or I just wouldn't trade the filly at all."

Lapsley set his hat quite on the back of his head and tried to speak in the tones of one who has got the best of a bargain. The attempt was not great success, as for the last two hours Lapsley had realized keenly his exceeding folly in parting with an animal worth all of \$200, and a little more than a quarter of its value.

Why he had done it, the boy could not have said for his life. Now, in cool blood, he no longer felt any eagerness for a gun, and his foolish exultation in the thought of owning a calf had quite died out. Why Uncle Nigger Ned had seen his foolish anger and contrariness and taken advantage of it all, well knowing that Mr. Craig would insist upon the boy's standing to whatever bargain he had made.

"Well, we'll say no more about it. They went at a snail's gallop. But even with the horses walking, Billy Buck had much ado to keep up with them. The carriage went around by the mill road, which was some two miles longer. The riders threaded a narrow wooded trail that ran like a green tunnel through thickets and under arching boughs. Hardly a sun ray stole through their leafage. All the air was full of dewy summer sweetness, though it was quite 10 o'clock.

Some way from the church the wood road ran into a well-worn car track, and in time joined the "big road" at Mount Zion, the colored people's meeting house that was thronged every Sunday at the same moment.

"Uncle Nigger Ned" and his family were always among the worshippers. This especial Sunday they were on their way there in great state. The old man sat on Lapsley's bay filly prouder than a king upon his throne. The pretty creature pranced and curvetted, seeming to sniff disdain of the ox-cart, to whose slow and squeaky progress she was forced to accommodate her dainty steps.

Mrs. Uncle Ned and the young heads filled the cart to overflowing. So full, indeed, that more than one "spill" had come to pass since leaving the cabin door. To say the truth, the team went by jerks. It was made up of Bright, a big, lusty, bridled ox with long, taper-horned ears. Nan, the milk cow, the mother of Bright, also of his partner, Brandy, now resting in the pasture because of a sore neck, and also Billy Buck, Lapsley's prize.

Poor Lapsley, long before he came in sight of "Uncle Nigger Ned" and family, was crying bitterly. Indeed, what with pain, rage and shame, he was wholly blind and deaf equal to his father's cry of "Look out!" and to Uncle Ned's warning shout: "Hole on, dar! Ketch dat calf, somebody, twell we all gits outen sight, else he des as good to run after he mammy as Nig into eat corn."

If Lapsley was heedless, Billy Buck

heard and saw and sensed everything. The ox-cart had gone well past, but with a long sonorous bellow of recognition, he set after his mates hard as he could lay leg to the ground. Before he could overtake the cart, Sukey Nan, with an anguished look, dashed squarely up against the vehicle, bringing Bright to his knees, and straining the Ned family and their dinner impartially along the highway. Just as he came opposite them Billy Buck kicked up his heels in such a heartless and frolicsome fashion that Lapsley went over his head and lay choking and gasping, while Sukey Nan rubbed her chin on her offspring's neck, and began between little contented moos, to lick his head and neck.

While his own family was righting itself Uncle Ned picked up Lapsley, saying in his best church voice, "Chile, I see it don't do for dem white traders to tuggeder to trubble de same road—not even for salvation. One or bofe of us better had done a cow and calf at home—us nebber done world git day separate day!"

"No, we won't try it," Mr. Craig said decisively. "Ned, I'll trust you to take care of the saddle and things—and you, Lapsley, will have to ride behind me to church. We'll see later about getting you home."

Lapsley's chest heaved. He dug a grimy fist into each eye and swallowed hard. Then for the first time in his life he answered obediently:

"Yes, sir. I'll do whatever you tell me to."

"PRESTO, CHANGE!"

Where Today Curiously Becomes Tomorrow.

A Place in the Pacific Where the Sailor Loses a Day's Pay or Doubles It—An Arbitrary Line in the Ocean.

*Specially Contributed to The Times.*

A question which has often been asked, but rarely answered satisfactorily, is how far one would have to go around the earth, moving east or west, and supposing no time lost in transition, before one would reach the point where today changes into yesterday or tomorrow. Evidently there must be such a point somewhere, for an hour is lost every 15 degrees one goes to the east, and an hour gained every 15 degrees one goes to the west.

To put the question in another way: Suppose it is one minute past midnight in Paris on the morning of October 1, what day is it that same moment at the antipodes of Paris? Is the 1st of October or the 30th of September?

Apparently there can prove that it is either of these days by making an instantaneous journey half way around the earth, either to the east or to the west.

Going east, at the moment the Paris clock point to a minute past midnight, that is about 10 o'clock in the morning of October 1 at Mactan.

Going west, at the moment the Paris clock point to a minute past midnight, that is about 10 o'clock in the morning of September 30 at Sebastianopol, 3 o'clock at Astrakhan, 4 o'clock at Bokara, 7 o'clock at Sagon, 9 o'clock at Yokohama, 11 o'clock at Phe-rius, 12 o'clock at Manila, 1 o'clock at the 1st of October at every point as was a hundred years ago.

In pursuing his work among the tribes, Mr. Mooney wears Indian dress, and accommodates himself to the family life. In speaking of the Indians to me, "Unless you live with a people you cannot know them; and the only way to learn their ideas and study their character."

But it is not a pleasant life. And a man who has to expose himself to exposures and privations more than twenty years. Besides, savages are always dirty, and many of their habits, and tastes are revolting to a civilized man. One is absorbing ethnologic interest, which is possible to endure when a scientist must be exiling himself from civilization."

Nevertheless he is sincerely attached to the various Indian families with which he lives. His arrivals and departures are often dramatic, and bring out some strange demonstrations. On parting the last time with his Indian "grandfather," an old chief of the Kliwas, and head of the family with which Mr. Mooney is connected, while with the tribe, the old man wept, and slapping his body with a knife, refused to be comforted.

"Certainly," Mr. Craig said, laughing. "In fact, Ned, I've hopes that you did my boy a service. Do you think Billy Buck can carry him a mile without breaking down?"

"Fifty—he des tough as whit leather—dat calf is, all over," Uncle Ned said, confidently.

Thus it came about that Sunday morning Lapsley in dismay heard his father say to the cook, "Yes, Aunt Sally, you can ride Tricks today—unless he's used him—and he has done nothing all the week."

"No, I want him. He's my horse,"

His father smiled, saying, "No, my son; have you forgotten your birthday? Tricks has been mine ever since then."

"What am I to ride?" Lapsley demanded. "I won't go with ma, like I was a baby!" He was nearer to crying than he had been for a year.

"White folks, I'm a trader, shoo-

that what you got him for?" Mr. Craig asked, laying a hand on Lapsley's shoulder.

"I got him—but not now. He's too little—nothing but a yearling," Lapsley said desperately.

"Ah, well, I think he's bigger and stronger than the boy that owns him. Are you sure that you are not afraid of him?" Mr. Craig asked gravely, though his eyes twinkled a bit.

"No, I ain't—I'll show you. I'll ride him," Lapsley said getting very hot and red. It was his dear boast that he was afraid of nothing. Really he very much feared to be thought afraid.

When starting time came Lapsley

clattered into the saddle upon Billy

Buck's back; and ambled off amid the laughing of the girls.

By the time they were out of the farm lands Lapsley was performing the rough and tumble, rolling all the hills he held his elbows in, set back in his stirrups after the most approved style of horsemanship, and tried to seem wholly unmindful of the contrast between himself and his brothers and sisters.

They went at a snail's gallop. But even with the horses walking, Billy Buck had much ado to keep up with them. The carriage went around by the mill road, which was some two miles longer. The riders threaded a narrow wooded trail that ran like a green tunnel through thickets and under arching boughs. Hardly a sun ray stole through their leafage. All the air was full of dewy summer sweetnes, though it was quite 10 o'clock.

Some way from the church the wood road ran into a well-worn car track,

and in time joined the "big road" at Mount Zion, the colored people's meeting house that was thronged every Sunday at the same moment.

After a short time the Indians who had been secured to the tribe, who would get transportation, were to be transported. To have no doubt hundreds will walk there, but there are many, especially among the Pueblos and the mountain tribes, who have never ventured beyond their own boundaries—they distrust the white man."

While Mr. Mooney chatted we sat

among the trappings of many tribes,

hanging all about were buck skins,

rich in all their teeth now, and prou-

er than any other,

and with skins fringed with human scalps.

The odor of the plains clung to them,

to which they were subject to the tribe,

and therefore very likely to suffer sickly or even death.

After a short time of persuasion, Mr.

Mooney secured from a Cherokee medicine man his book of secret mysteries—the Cherokee are the only tribe

with an alphabet of their own invention.

This book contains 200 prayers,

and secret formulas, and is written in

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the Cherokee language.

These volumes were translated from

one medicine man to another, and their contents, and even their very existence, was unknown to the rest of the tribe.

In person, Mr. Mooney is a small, amiable man, with long dark brown hair and large gray eyes. He has a fine head and clear-cut features.

HOME-MADE MUSIC.

Instruments That a Boy Can Make—A Banjo and a Flageolet.

Of all musical instruments, but two, the fiddle and the banjo, hold a warm place in the old-time darky's heart, though the rising generation take kindly to others, especially the harmonica or mouth-harp.

Of the two former, the banjo is, perhaps, the most popular; and it is of the making of a banjo by an ingenious old negro that I am now to write.

I shall describe the instrument in detail, so that any boy who desires to possess a banjo of his own may make it.

The darky in question had only the simplest of tools to work with, and only the simplest materials.

THE WAY THE BANJO WAS MADE.

For the bowl, a small cheese-box was pressed into service; the bottom was knocked out, and the top out of the lid, only the rim of each being used.

The large rim of each was dressed down to five inches in diameter,

and both were then sanded.

After a short time the lid was then forced on to the bowl, and the right side was covered with sheepskin, well soaked in water, and drawn tightly over the edge, lapping on the outside an inch all around, and then fastened with small tacks.

The large rim was then covered with sheepskin, well soaked in water, and drawn tightly over the edge, lapping on the outside an inch all around, and then fastened with small tacks.

The piece of sheepskin was taken with the wool on, thrown into a barrel and covered with ashes and water. After remaining in the barrel night, the wool was easily removed, and the skin thoroughly scraped with a sharp knife.

The neck or arm, was a piece of walnut wood (any kind of wood will do), 3 inches long, 2 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick.

The end of the arm to be inserted into the bowl was dressed down to 1/2 inch in thickness, and 1 inch

judging by the positions of the Indians mentioned, can fix the date within a few minutes.

Vessels sailing from west to east, on

passing this imaginary line, simply re-

verse the day before on their log books,

and so it is done on the day.

Then the vessel, going in the opposite direction, from west to east, skip the to-

morrow, and loss a day entirely. In

the first case the sailors get an extra

day's pay in the second case they lose

one day's pay.

The conclusion of the whole matter

is that when the Paris clocks indicate

a minute past midnight on October 1,

the vessel is going east as far as the

imagination. His vessel, while it is

September 30 going west up to the

same line, it would be possible, theoreti-

cally, for a man swimming in those waters to have one of his legs in Saturday and the other in Sunday.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

REDSKINS.

The "Indian Man" of the Smith-

sonian Institution.

James Mooney of the Ethnological Bureau—

His Work for the World's Fair,

and the Indians Who Would

Like to Go.

## BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,  
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19, 1893.

The following is a summary of operations of the Los Angeles Clearing-house for the week ended August 19:

Exchanges. Balances.  
Monday.... \$1,000.24 \$30,473.30  
Tuesday.... 80,082.41 13,006.02  
Wednesday.... 84,456.31 19,598.70  
Thursday.... 68,451.92 20,098.67  
Friday.... 104,786.19 15,533.32  
Saturday.... 75,528.68 22,001.92

Total.... \$75,516.05 \$121,331.97

The clearings for the corresponding weeks in 1891 and 1892 were as follows:

Exchanges. Balances.

1891.... \$627,899.00 \$12,620.51

1892.... 634,901.00 119,048.80

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The stock market was very dull today, and but few issues showed any material change for the day.

The bank statement was generally accepted as favorable, and it contributed to the firmness which characterized the closing transactions.

The news of the day was rather more favorable, still there was little disposition to trade, and it is quite likely no important moves will be made in the stock market till take place until something definite is heard from Washington in money matters in detail.

The market opened quiet and generally lower. Manhattan and General Electric being the weakest stocks. Mining and cattle being the most developed strength.

Going to 10%. The general list then advanced from 1% to 1% cent, outside of Manhattan, which jumped 2% to 10% on covering. The market closed quiet and firm.

Government bonds closed firm.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Money—On call, 1 cent. Closed offered at 3 cent per cent.

Prime Mercantile Paper—10@12 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Firm, bankers' 60-day bills, 4.83@4.83%; demand, 4.87@4.87%.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Atchison..... 15 N. W. ....128

Am. Express..... 102 N. W. ....100

Am. South.... 41 Oregon.... 30

Can. Pac.... 71 Oregon S. L.... 7

Cen. Pac.... 16 Pacific Mall.... 15

C. B. & Q.... 74 Pacific P. ....103

Chicago Gas.... 43 Pacific Palace.... 10

Chicago, St. L.... 13 Pacific P. ....103

D. & R. G.... 28 Pacific P. ....13

Distillers.... 19 R. G. W. ....13

Gen. Electric.... 53 R. G. W. ....13

Great North.... 109 Richmond Ter.... 13

Kan. & Tex.... 15 Rock Island.... 51

Lake Shore.... 113 Rock Island.... 51

S. P. & O.... 27 Rock Island.... 51

Lead Trust.... 23 Rock Island.... 51

Sugar.... 23 Rock Island.... 51

Louis. & Nash.... 53 Rock Island.... 51

Mich. Cent.... 77 Rock Island.... 51

Mo. & Pac.... 204 Rock Island.... 51

Nat'l C. & P.... 25 Rock Island.... 51

North Am.... 35 Rock Island.... 51

North Pac.... 35 Rock Island.... 51

North Pac. pf.... 174 Rock Island.... 51

N. W.... 63 Rock Island.... 51

U. S. & reg.... 95 Rock Island.... 51

\*Bid.

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Bulwer.... 25 Ophir.... 40

Crown Point.... 20 Plymouth.... 50

Cool. Cal. & Va.... 105 Sierra Nev.... 20

Deadwood.... 10 Standard.... 110

Homestake.... 10 Standard.... 110

Hale & Nor.... 80 Quicksilver.... 15

M. & G. ....100 Qicksilver pf.... 15

M. & G. ....100 Rock Island.... 51

M. & G. ....100 Rock Island.... 51

Ontario.... 60 Yellow Jacket.... 35

\*Bid.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.

Belcher.... 15 Potosi.... 50

Best & Belcher.... 50 Ophir.... 50

Chollar.... 25 Savage.... 35

Confidence.... 30 Sierra Nev.... 25

Con. Va.... 115 Union Con.... 35

Gould & Curtry.... 35 Yellow Jacket.... 30

Hale & Nor.... 50 Yellow Jacket.... 30

Draths.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Drafts—  
S. C., on New York, 10c discount; telegraphic, 20c discount.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Closing: Atchison,

Tuolumne and Santa Fe 15%1/2; Chicago, Bur-

lington and Quincy 15%; Denver, 15%1/2;

Bell Telephone, 17%; San Diego, 8.

Bar Silver.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Bar Silver—  
73 1/2@73 1/2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Mexican Dol-

—SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Bar Silver—  
73 1/2@73 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Mexican

Dollars—61@61 1/2.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The market for

wheat, &c., as opened was steady and 2% higher than yesterday's closing; eased

prices since further advanced 1%, then closed on a trifle, and closing 7/8 cent higher for September, and 1 1/2 cent higher than the closing figures of yesterday.

Receipts were 46,000 bushels; ship-

ments, 208,000 bushels.

Closing quotations: Wheat—Was steady.

Corn—Was steady. Cash, 38 1/2%; September,

38 1/2%; ready, Cash, 38 1/2%; September,

Oats—Steady. Cash, 23 1/2%; September,

23 1/2%; ready, Cash, 23 1/2%; September,

Barley—Nominal.

Flax—8.

Timothy—3 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Wheat—Was steady and prices were unchanged.

No. 2 red winter was dull at 5 1/2%.

Corn—Was freely offered. Spot closed, dull at 4 1/2; 4 1/2@4 1/2; October, steady, 4 1/2; December, steady, 4 1/2.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Pork—Was steady.

Cash, September, 12 1/2.

Lard.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Lard—The market for cash was steady. September, 8.70 1/2.

Drugs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Drug—Was dull and unsteady.

Wool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Wool—Was dull and unsteady.

Tea.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Tea—Was dull and unsteady.

Spices.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Spices—Was steady.

Oil.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Oil—Was steady.

Gas.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Gas—Was steady.

Gasoline.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Gasoline—Was steady.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

## A Review.

The following careful review of the currency question, dealing elaborately with the relations of gold and silver for a series of years, was published by the Chicago Tribune on the 6th of August, the day before the assembling of Congress in extra session. It contains valuable information for candid students of the currency problem, without reference to the particular side upon which they may be arrayed. While the writer appears to bear slightly toward monometalism, he is very fair and impartial in his statements:

When Martin Van Buren called Congress together in September, 1837, there were some features more or less nearly parallel with the present situation. The country was then, as it is now, in the midst of a great financial crisis. Bank suspensions had gone much further than they have at the present time, however, for they had become almost universal. There was prostration of business on every hand, and demoralization of all commercial affairs. The crisis had come largely as the result of bank over-reach and over-speculation. There was one political party that saw a remedy by making the currency worse, and another that was ready to take the heroic measure of improving the currency and waiting for the beneficial results to follow in the natural course of time.

Today the situation is somewhat like it was when Congress came together near the close of that memorable panic of 1837. Our troubles are to be traced directly to a disordered currency. A number of the people of the country believe that the remedy for our difficulties lies in the direction in which legislation has already been tending, and they desire more radical measures for the freer introduction of silver into our circulation. They are opposed by those who believe that it is to the undue injection of the depreciated metal into the country's currency, to equate provision for maintaining it at a gold level, that we owe the occasion for the present crisis, and who believe that the remedy lies not in furnishing a greater quantity of depreciated currency, but in such legislation as will establish confidence in the intention of the government to maintain all its currency on a solid and honest basis.

Now, as in 1837, the Chief Executive stands on the side of a conservative policy, and is largely at variance with the rest of his party. Now, as then, party lines are being much broken by the exigencies of the situation. The financial crisis which has resulted in bringing Congress together in extraordinary session has developed practically in the last ninety days. The first violent outbreak came about May 1, although there had been distinct rumblings for some months before.

The silver legislation of 1878, which injected into the currency two hundred dollars a month that were of less intrinsic value than the mint stamp gave them, and the subsequent legislation of 1890, which gave us the Sherman law and made the government of the United States furnish a perpetual market for 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, had been calculated by its projectors to inflate the currency. This production of new money on so great a scale, it had been believed by them, would give the increased currency which many were sure the growing business of the country demanded.

As time passed on and the amount of this silver circulation in coined dollars and treasury notes increased to large proportions it became evident that the entire circulation of the country was not being proportionately increased. Great amounts of silver currency were added to the circulation but the gold began to disappear. At the beginning of the present year close observers of events began to take alarm at the rapid reduction of the national gold reserve. Since the resumption of specie payments it had been one of the unwritten laws that a reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold was to be maintained by the Treasury Department for the resumption of the \$346,000,000 of outstanding greenbacks. The work that this reserve was to perform was subsequently increased by the declaration on the part of the government that all kinds of currency were to be maintained on a gold level and that gold would be exchanged for any form of outstanding currency. This meant that the \$350,000,000 of more of treasury notes which had been issued for the purchase of silver bullion stood in relation to the gold reserve just as the greenbacks stood.

The gold reserve had been up as high as \$200,000,000 and over, but with the increase in silver circulation the reserve steadily declined. By the beginning of the present year it was getting dangerously near to the \$100,000,000 limit, and as it came near and nearer to that point general public attention was attracted.

FIRST EVIDENCES OF APPREHENSION. It is here that is to be found the first evidences of public apprehension and of a shaken confidence in our currency system. Many people began to believe that a premium on gold was inevitable. They argued that the constant-injection of depreciated silver meant the steady driving out of gold; that the \$100,000,000 was already drawn down to the limit, and that the moment that was passed there would be a rush of the holders of the \$300,000,000 of greenbacks and the \$150,000,000 of treasury notes to get gold for their

reserve. The reserve was barely above the \$100,000,000 at the incoming of the new administration. The country was looking forward anxiously to a declaration of policy, but no such declaration came. The \$100,000,000 was broken into. Still there was no declaration of policy further than an indefinite letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, followed by an indefinite letter of explanation from the Chief Executive. The plunge had been taken, however. The gold reserve, which had been held inviolable, had been broken into. But still gold did not go to a premium. Continuing exports of gold reduced the reserve to \$92,000,000, but, after the first shock of breaking into it was over, it ceased to attract the public attention that it had before.

But it soon became evident that there was widespread distrust in the minds of the people. At first it was a distrust of silver currency alone, and it manifested itself in the form of withdrawal and the hoarding of gold by timid people. As the gold reserves were drawn down this distrust fed upon the condition it grew and so it was not a distrust of gold alone, but of the whole general financial situation.

Now it became no longer the withdrawal of gold simply, but of every form of money. Reductions of deposits began on a gigantic scale. In the monetary centers bank deposits fell of 30 per cent in sixty days. This, of course, meant a corresponding contraction in loans, and that contraction, with the

hardship upon borrowers that it entailed, added to the general lack of confidence.

There was a strong demand made upon the government, particularly by Eastern bankers, for a great issue of bonds in order to replenish the national gold reserve. It was charged that there was a conspiracy by Eastern bankers to force the government into a corner and compel it to issue bonds that they might make a commission in handling them. It was declared that the earlier evidence of financial disturbance was purely the creation of this conspiracy of bankers, who hoped by means of a bogie of financial disasters to frighten the Executive into a bond issue. Events were not, however, such that it was soon evident that the panic was not the doing of the bankers' willful creation, nor something that they desired as a means to accomplish their end.

The Executive was firmly set against an issue of bonds. Then came a general demand from the whole country for an extra session of Congress. That demand at last became so pronounced that it could not be disregarded, and the call was issued.

CALLING OF CONGRESS BROUGHT NO RELIEF. This call, bringing together Congress to enact financial legislation, or, rather, to repeat the legislation of a past Congress, was not equal to meeting the emergency. Then came the great majority of the business community firmly believed that it was to the action of the Sherman law and the constant injection of depreciated currency into our circulation that the financial troubles were to be traced, but they had doubt as to the ability of the President, to control a majority of his party, and of Congress so that they would repeat this legislation.

The withdrawal of bank deposits continued; the strain upon the financial centers became intense. Bank failures began to come with distressing frequency. The same strain that had controlled the people took possession of the bankers. The country banks which, in normal times, ran with cash reserves of 15 to 25 per cent, became afraid lest depositors might demand a full accounting, and they doubled their cash. In doing that they intensified the strain upon the financial centers, and the bank depositors became equally strained. The principal cities made a ruling that there should be no payments of balances in silver certificates or silver dollars. There were many national banks in the clearing-houses, and in order to force out silver Congress passed a law prohibiting a national bank from being a member of a clearing-house which would accept silver certificates in settling balances. The clearing-houses easily outwitted this act. They regulated the regulation, but the banks still, by tacit consent, refused to pay certificates.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER BY FOREIGN NATIONS.

It is now necessary to mention what has been done by other governments regarding silver as a monetary basis. If any one is so blind as to not see that the action of one government will greatly influence the market ratios between gold and silver the world over, he needs only to recall the action of the British Council in India last June. It is well known that during the years from 1852 to 1864 France absorbed gold and shipped out silver. The amount of gold absorbed by France was \$70,000,000, and the amount of silver shipped out was about one-half that amount. This was done not by any special law or by any conspiracy against silver. Gold was shipped in the form of bullion, but in coin it was worth more than in bullion; therefore, it went into coin, and, since France had free coinage, there was no trouble to put as much gold into coin as might be demanded by the monetary needs of the government. The above figures tell how much was demanded up to 1864. Of course, silver fell to some extent as the result of this action, and gold rose, but this was a natural commercial transaction. There was no gold conspiracy or inflationist fever to be found in connection with it.

In the speculative markets there has been as extreme depression as has ever been witnessed. No more violent fluctuations were ever recorded. The depreciation in the market value of securities has reached hundreds of millions of dollars. There has also been extreme depression in the grain and provision markets. The price of wheat has fallen to as low a point as has ever been recorded.

The phenomenal contraction of the currency which has followed the drawing down of deposits and the hoarding of money led, of course, to corresponding contraction of credits. Loans have been decreased by millions upon millions of dollars. This stringency of money has put an iron grip upon commercial and industrial activity. Importants commercial failures have occurred. Industrial activity has slackened, and in many instances has been paralyzed. Factories have been closed. Wages have been reduced. Idle workmen are one of the characteristic features of the situation.

THE 48-CENT SILVER DOLLAR.

While all this depression was under way, no commodity felt it more severely than did silver bullion. The price of silver dropped to by far the lowest point in all history. It fell until the value of the bullion in a silver dollar was worth but 48 cents. The natural depression which the metal felt in common with other commodities, was intensified by the action of India, which had, with the United States, been the chief market for silver bullion. The Council of India decreed that free silver coinage should be suspended there, and the vast market which that country has offered for the consumption of silver has disappeared.

Another striking example of a deliberate choice between gold and silver is to be found in Germany. From the year 1850 to 1873 Germany decided to take enough to put her system upon a gold basis. Consequently, instead of waiting for the country to absorb an uncertain amount of gold as a natural result of a favorable market price, as had been done a decade earlier in France, she took the initiative and put her desires in legislative form. She began the work in 1871 and finished it in 1873, and established gold as the basis of her monetary system. She had immense stores of silver for sale, so from 1873 to 1879 Germany sold in the markets of the world more than 7,000,000 pounds of fine silver on a constantly declining market. This may be looked upon as a legislative discrimination against silver, but it was the judgment of a great nation and must be taken as an historical fact. Of course this amount thrown upon the market in connection with the increasing production of silver assisted in depressing more and more the ratio between gold and silver.

We must note the action of Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Soon after the action of Germany these countries established their monetary systems upon a gold basis. The Latin Union is another striking example. This union established bimetallism in 1865 and it continued until 1874. After the action of Germany in 1873 silver continued to fall, and as early as 1873 the French mint and the Belgian mints were flooded with silver to be coined into 15 pieces, so Belgium suspended the free coining of the 15 piece in 1873. This was followed by a supplement to the treaty of 1865 for the entire Latin Union, to the effect that the unlimited right of free coining of the 15 piece should be withdrawn from individuals. The amount that could be coined was limited, just as the new limit of the amount of silver dollars that can be coined at our mints.

Another and recent case is that of India. Until a few weeks since India might be called the Mecca of silver. Indeed, it has been the greatest absorber of silver in modern times, but there has been some important changes in the development of India. A much smaller demand for silver has been occasioned in late years—first, by a greater use of bills of exchange, and, second, by the recent action of the British Council there in denying to silver free and unlimited coinage.

With the demonetization of silver by the most important nations of Europe came a sharp decline in the bullion value. Soon it fell to a point that would have made it profitable to coin bullion into silver dollars, and then began the cry against the "crimes" of demonetization. This was kept up with vigor for several years, and the demand for a resumption of silver coinage increased. This finally crystallized into the act of 1878, the legislation known as the Bland bill.

THE ACT OF 1878.

The law of 1878 is not a complex bit of legislation. As a bit of financial legislation it possesses two features. In the first place it provides for the coining of silver dollars of 412½ grains Troy of fine silver. The dollar, as well as dollars generally coined, and gold certificates. For the fiscal year 1884 to 1885 it was less than 85 per cent. This was because importers regarded it safer for them to hold gold and pay the government in silver and silver certificates. In some months of the present year the customs receipts included no gold whatever. Now the government is always paying out gold. If it cannot receive gold it is simply a

silver, aside from dollars, amounted to \$80,000,000, and the total coinage of gold for the period was more than \$580,000,000.

It may be asked why such was the case. The answer is that the silver in a dollar was worth more as bullion than as coin. Any one owning silver bullion would not go to the expense of coining it if it were then worth less than before. The market ratio between gold and silver was so much more in favor of silver than was the mint ratio that silver was withheld from the mints and sold as bullion. Here was simply a plain case of the operation of Gresham's law.

But what had happened up to 1878? From 1859 to 1879 there had been a general downward trend in the value of silver as compared with gold; consequently, there was a gradual increase in the amount of silver coined. But gold was becoming more and more the standard of measure in business transactions. For the period of ten years immediately after the great gold discoveries there was a gradual appreciation of silver as compared with gold. By the end of this ten years gold was fully introduced as the circulating medium. Then the government began to find itself more nearly on a gold basis than it had ever been, and more in accord with others of the great nations of the world. A natural result followed.

Such is the act of 1878. It did not require the monthly issue of \$2,000,000 in silver certificates. It required more or less than that, according to the market value of silver. It was below 100, then the issue of more than \$2,000,000 per month. This is what took place under the law. Thus the act of 1878 added more than \$4,000,000 to our currency annually.

After the close of the civil war,

the resumption of specie payments was provided for by the act of 1875. It took place January 1, 1879. More than \$346,000,000 of greenbacks were out up to 1878. The country has enjoyed the excitement due to an inflated currency. In 1874 the inflation bill showed the spirit of a great part of the country. It was believed that more money was needed. The good times prior to 1873 were contrasted with the hard times following. In 1876 silver fell in value still more. Germany was selling silver in large quantities. It was felt by many that our currency would be contracted entirely too much by resumption in 1879. Consequently, a great many people in the country said we must not allow this to take place, or we shall suffer more than we are now. Therefore the Bland bill was brought forth as the cure for our monetary ills. The argument of the day was the argument of the inflationists of all times. That is, that the community needed more money.

Soon after the passage of the act the banks, especially in the Eastern cities, were careful not to allow great amounts of silver currency to collect in their hands. The clearing-house banks of the principal cities made a ruling that there should be no payments of balances in silver certificates or silver dollars.

There were many national banks in the clearing-houses, and in order to force out silver Congress passed a law prohibiting a national bank from being a member of a clearing-house which would accept silver certificates in settling balances. The clearing-houses easily outwitted this act. They regulated the regulation, but the banks still, by tacit consent, refused to pay certificates.

Many advocates of silver seem to think that the more silver dollars we have the more there would be in circulation.

The truth is many unsuccessful attempts have been made by the government to put this silver into circulation. It has often been shipped free of transportation charges to applicants wanting silver dollars to settle large payroll in small amounts, but when the employees got them they proved a burden. As soon as possible they exchanged them for paper money or got rid of them in purchasing the necessities of life. Then these dollars collect in the tills of merchants. The merchant cannot use them in paying large bills, consequently he deposits them in the nearest bank. The bank soon finds itself loaded down with silver and it sends them to the treasury to be turned into coin for the payment of public dues. These dollars then go immediately to Washington and the circuit is made complete. This circuit has often been made in less than one week, and there never has been since 1878 more than \$6,000,000 of these dollars in circulation at any one time, and for the last eight years the number has hovered very closely to the \$6,000,000 mark. The fact is the people do not want silver dollars for everyday use, no matter if that price has been practically unsaleable.

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THE LAW OF 1890.

The question may be asked why was the law of 1890 passed? Let us state what that law is. It suspended coining of silver dollars July 1, 1891. It provided for the monthly purchase of 4,000,000 ounces of silver at its market price, and the issue of silver certificates to pay for it. If silver is worth \$1 an ounce for a given month, the issue for that month will be \$4,000,000. At 60 cents an ounce, it would be \$2,400,000. Under the act of 1878, every Secretary of the Treasury had to make a minimum purchase of 2,000,000 ounces per month, and therefore to the minimum issue of certificates. Only a small amount of coined dollars would go into circulation. Therefore, continued coining was regarded as a useless expense to the government, and was suspended by the act of 1890.

But there was no alternative for the amount of silver to be purchased. But whereas we had a minimum issue of certificates under the act of 1878, there is no such minimum under the act of 1890. Four and one-half million ounces must be purchased and paid for with issues of certificates.

From the beginning of 1891 to the close of 1892 the amount absorbed into circulation of the country reached \$180,000,000. This is offset by a decline in the gold reserve for the same period of \$100,000,000. The ratio should be one to fifteen, or, when there was one ounce of gold for twenty-four ounces of silver, the ratio should have been one to ten if supply determines the ratio one to ten. The ratio is now one to fifteen, or, when there is one ounce of gold for thirty-six ounces of silver, or one to twenty-four.

But it came again. The silver people say the country wants these silver certificates or it would not use them. The New York clearing-house may refuse to take them in payment of its balances, but in the great clearing-house of the people, in shops, in banks, and everywhere, the masses settle their balances with silver certificates.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

One of the provisions of the Bland bill provided for securing an international conference on the silver question. Upon the request of the President of the United States a conference was called. It met in Paris in the fall of 1878. It was well attended. There were delegates from the United States, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Holland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Austria-Hungary. It lasted a week.

The plan of Alfred D. Rothschild offered a plan for the further injection of silver into the monetary systems of the world. It provided that European States should purchase 30,000,000 ounces of silver annually, provided the United States kept up its recent purchases. The amount to be paid for the silver was to be settled by agreement. Each government was to be perfectly free in the matter of its action. The agreement was to last for five years.

The plan of Moritz Levy, offered to the conference of 1881, was also before this conference. The renowned German professor, the late Adolph Soetbeer, the greatest authority on the production of the precious metals, also offered a plan to the conference. It was regarded as too involved to meet with international success.

The discussions of this conference showed that there is really an issue between monometalism and bimetallism; it showed that there is a debatable ground between the two views, and it showed the arguments are not all on one side.

On the question of supply and demand the bimetalists held that a league of strong nations could actually fix the relations themselves of supply and demand. It was admitted by all that prices had fallen since 1873. The gold advocates held as usual that this was due to the cheapened cost of production. Against this it was argued that cheapened cost of production means prosperity, good wages, new investments, and the like, and it was held that such are not characteristic of the times in general since 1873. It was also held by monometalists that the world's supply of gold is still ample with silver demonetized. No elaborate proof, however, was offered for the assertion. The monometalists did not advocate the utter demonetization of silver the world over.

In this it was thought by the bimetalists that the monometalists recognized the scarcity of gold. The bimetalists further held that there has been no over-production of silver.

The results of these various conferences are now beginning to be plain. It is seen if none have seemed to outline definite plans. There is a naturally growing tendency to international consultation upon the question. It is thus recognized that the nations of the world are bound together, as it were, in a large family, and that the action of one affects all. Again the conferences indicate a trend toward possible international bimetallism. There are many States which stand ready to join in the free use of silver, if only England will join with them.

Other lessons may be read from the proceedings of the conferences by other minds. The monometalists point to these conferences as unfruitful attempts to save a doomed cause. They further assert, with truth, that no definite action has ever been approached. These futile attempts, they are, schools by which those who fight against natural tendency and forces are finally taught the error of their way.

LA SALLE.